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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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INFANT INDUSTRY APPEALS TO UNCLE SAM

Manufacturers of coal tar products claim that the United States will not be able to compete with Germany after the war without a higher tariff on intermediates, colors and dyes. In the process of distillation the first products are the crudes which include the oils, tar, pitch, benzol, toluol, xylol, phenol, (carbolic acid), cresol, naphthalene (of which moth balls are made), and anthracene. These are produced in the by-product coke ovens erected by the steel companies. There are about 7,000 of these by-product ovens. The intermediates manufactured in the United States include benzoic acid, salicylic acid, benzaldehyde, phthalic anhydride, toluol-suphamide, nitrobenzene, aniline and many other substances. They are made in the next process following the coal tar distillation which produces the crudes.

There is no duty on crude products of coal tar. They are all on the free list. On intermediates there is a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem and a specific duty of 2½ cents a pound. Manufacturers insist that it should be higher to adequately protect the industry. On medicinals and flavors the duty is 30 per cent. ad valorem with no additional specific duty. On colors, dyes, explosives and photographic chemicals the duty is 30 per cent. ad valorem with an additional duty of 5 cents a pound.

A concerted movement is under way to obtain a higher protective duty on intermediates to ensure the life of this industry. Appeals have already been sent to Congress by manufacturers and the question will probably be forced to the front when peace draws nearer. No better illustration of the views of manufacturers has appeared than the statement of Mr. H. Gardner McKerrow, of the Marden, Orth & Hastings Company, in the last issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, in which he said:

"It is not to be expected that the industry, hardly more than born, can exist against the competition from foreign dyestuff manufacturers, fighting to get back the monopoly they had before the war, without a proper degree of Governmental protection.

"With their commerce at a standstill, their factories denuded of skilled help, and their financial systems disorganized, those European countries which have devoted themselves in happier times to the development of the science of dyestuff making will leave no stone unturned to get back what they regard as their own, and in commerce, as it has been in matters military, anything is justified when a struggle for life is involved.

"American dyestuff manufacturers have naturally followed the line of least resistance, and have devoted their principal attention to those colors which can be most easily made, and for which there is the greatest bulk demand—the blues, blacks and browns. The foreign effort would unquestionably be in the direction of flooding the American market with these colors, at prices which would make competition impossible, while securing their profit on the more expensive colors, which our manufacturers do not make; and thus the hopeful infant would be strangled at birth."

Simultaneously, a St. Louis manufacturer, Mr. John F. Queeny, wrote a comprehensive article on "The Coal Tar Industry" for THE PHARMACCUTICAL ERA in which he said:

"Since 1914 organic chemical manufacture has undergone a wonderful development in this country, but it is a matter of years to establish such an intricate industry firmly. It took Germany forty years. Accordingly, should the war end within a year, two years, or five, Germany would be able to crush out by competition all the progress we have made thus far in coal-tar manufacture. The arrival of the merchant submarine, *Deutschland,* with a cargo of dyes, is Germany's reminder that she is going to do all in her power to crush out such an industry when peace unties her hands. She has done it in the past. At one time a chemical substance, chloral, was being manufactured in this country, German chemical manufacturers decided to crush this 'upstart' enterprise. They lowered the price of German chloral below all competition, doubtless making up the loss by raising the price elsewhere, and kept it there until the American manufacturer was forced to abandon his plant. The price of German chloral then soared sky-high and stayed there. Just as in the case of chloral, we will pay more for our coal-tar products in the long run if we buy them of Germany instead of making them ourselves.

"In the war for chemical supremacy which is sure to come with peace in Europe, Germany is bound to do all in her power to crush such an industry in this country. The progress made during the last two years has been phenomenal and will doubtless continue until Germany is free to compete with us. Manufacturers claim that without a tariff on crudes and intermediates, as well as on the finished product, the coal-tar industry in this country will be unable to compete with the well-organized and thoroughly established industry of Germany. They point out that as our coal-tar industry approaches maturity it will be more and more able to take care of itself and that the tariff can be gradually removed, until after a period of years, it no longer exists."

In an address on "Economics of the Dyestuff Situation," Dr. Thomas H. Norton, chemical expert of the Department of Commerce, told the Association for the Advancement of Science some interesting facts, recently, concerning the industry. He said that before the war there were six factories, employing 400 operatives, manufacturing coal-tar colors to the extent of 3,300 short tons annually. Today more than thirty American dyestuff works are producing 27,000 tons of staple synthetic colors and every pound is derived from American coal-tar. One company represents an investment of $10,000,000, and employs 1,000 operatives.

Of protection for the industry Dr. Norton says:

"With singular unanimity producers and consumers of colors in the United States have demanded from the nation's legislature such statutory enactment as may effectively safeguard the young industry, especially during its initial years, from all dangers of external competition, based upon either marked differences in the cost of production, or the unfair use of accumulated capital and experience, as well as elaborate merchandising organization, on the part of foreign rivals, to stifle and throttle in its infancy, the newly created branch."

Now comes the Chemical Company of America in an article published in this issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS and declares that the United States has accomplished more than any other country in the world, even including Germany, in the short time allotted for the development of the industry. The question is asked: Can we make our dye materials as cheap? And the answer is given that with proper protection we can compete with any country. The writer says: "Our manufacture is becoming a science. We are attempting the saving of waste products. We are adopting concentration in our plants. To make a success we need the cooperation of the government, the dyestuff manufacturer and the consumer. From the government we need a tariff, not for revenue only, but a real protective tariff—a tariff that will give us an opportunity to exist and profit by our extreme past expenditures."

The manufacturers of intermediates are insistent in their demands for a higher duty. They claim that the present rate is so small when figured out on specific items that it is valueless to the trade. The representatives of the crudes are more or less indifferent, not feeling at all alarmed over the question of competition after the war. The intermediate manufacturers demand even a higher duty than is now imposed on colors, dyes, explosives and photographic chemicals, which is 30 per cent ad valorem and 5 cents a pound additional.

The members of the Lehn & Fink Company, recently reincorporated, have long been identified with the progressive movements in the drug trade. The activities of Mr. Albert Plaut are a cherished memory in the Wholesale Druggists Association, the American Chemical Society, the Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation, the New York Drug and Chemical Club and other associations through which the industry expresses itself upon public questions and in legislation. Since Mr. Albert Plaut's death in 1915, his son, Mr. Edward Plaut, vice president of the reincorporated company, has taken up his father's work in the various associations, and other members of the company are active in maintaining the high standards set by the original members of the firm.

Citric acid holds firm in spite of recent importations, offered at lower rates than the domestic. The high cost of transportation of crude materials for the manufacture of the acid has been a strong factor in maintaining the market and lower prices are not expected. A ondition which has tended to help domestic manufacturers is the fact that the importations in some cases do not meet the U. S. P. test. The high standard of the American product has become a permanent asset for manufacturers who are making a product free from lead and other impurities not permitted by the United States Pharmacopœia. It is believed that some of the importations are being made on a speculative basis and will be quickly sold. The impurities found in a few samples are said to represent only small amounts.

New York manufacturers of quebracho extract were not disturbed by the announcement that Argentine and Paraguayan factories had entered into an agreement to limit the 1917 output of quebracho extract to meet the world consumption, estimated at 130,000 tons. The extract is to be delivered at a uniform price to one seller who will distribute profits pro rata among producers. Concerns representing a total output of 165,000 metric tons are reported to be parties to the agreement. Prices for quebracho extract are lower than a year ago, but it is said the causes are found in market conditions due to competition of extracts made from chestnut and oak barks.

OUTPUT OF CHEMICALS FOR EXPLOSIVES AND HIGH PRICES DURING THE WAR

Increase in Production of Distillates in Some Cases Ten Times Greater—Phenol Production Increased Twent-fold

By THE BARRETT COMPANY

Those chemicals which have probably attracted most attention and which have been most influenced by the abnormal conditions which have existed during the past few years on account of the European war, are those derived from coal tar. The explanation for this is not hard to find when we consider that from coal tar are derived chemicals which are of especial interest to manufacturers of explosives and manufacturers of dyestuffs. To consider individually and separately all of these products, is practically out of the question. Benzol, Toluol, Phenol and Naphthalin have attracted the greatest attention and a brief analysis of the conditions connected with and influencing these four commodities should therefore be interesting.

In reviewing a situation such as this where one must look to practically all four corners of this vast country for authoritative figures on production, demand, etc., these figures when gathered together can at the best be only approximate. Therefore, figures given below must be considered to be "round." The percentage error in any case, however, is not large.

Prior to the war the quantity of Benzol produced in this country was such as took care of our own domestic requirements. It is beyond the scope of these few paragraphs to set forth in detail the various applications and the individual quantities consumed of this or any of the other coal tar products, but immediately before the opening of hostilities the total annual American production of refined benzol was 3,000,000 gallons.

The toluol situation at those times was quite similar, with a total production of 750,000 gallons.

Approximately 3,000,000 lbs. of refined naphthalin and some 120,000 lbs. of natural phenol were being produced each year.

To the extent of our knowledge and convictions no synthetic phenol was being manufactured at that time and hence the above figure on this material as suggested indicates natural phenol, or that phenol obtained from the tar acid fraction of coal tar by refinement.

With the beginning and continuation of the European war came an enormously increased demand for these products and we find that after two and a half years under such conditions the output of these distillates in some cases is now about ten times the old figure while the phenol production including the synthetic material has been augmented about twentyfold.

Outlook for 1917 Production

The fall of 1914 saw new producers of these materials coming into the field and from that time on with these new producers and with increased old productions, supplies have been steadily increasing until now, at the beginning of 1917, all indications would seem to show that we need not expect any marked production increases in any of these products with the possible exception of naphthalin. A 40% increase over the 1916 figures is looked for here during the coming twelve months. Basing our figures upon the present rates of production the average yearly quantities that are now being manufactured are about as follows:

Benzol .....30,000,000 gals
Toluol .....6,000,000 to 8,000,000 gals
Naphthalin .....25,000,000 lbs
Phenol .....25,000,000 to 30,000,000 lbs

About 5% of this total phenol is obtained from the natural source, the remainder being the synthetically prepared article.

The installation of by-product recovery coke ovens at most of the large steel plants in this country was the principal factor in accomplishing this great increase in the production of these products.

Closely associated with the questions of output and consumption we always find the matter of price. Judging from the periodic market reports the impression might be gathered that during the last year the prices of benzol and phenol at least have been subject to considerable fluctuation. But it should be recollected that the spot market does not always indicate the true current price of a commodity. It has frequently happened that a consumer buying under contract has suddenly found himself overstocked and being anxious to dispose of the surplus it has been thrown upon the open market for resale and in some cases at a figure actually below the contract price. So to obtain a correct understanding of the prices commanded by these products the contract figures should be considered.

Prices Before the War

Immediately before the war started the prices quoted on benzol, toluol, naphthalin and phenol were about as follows:

Benzol .....30c-35c per gal
Toluol .....35c-40c per gal
Naphthalin .....2¼c-2½c per lb
Phenol ..... 7c-9c per lb

In the fall of 1914 the tremendous demand for coal tar distillates began to make itself felt in the region of prices. Pure benzol was needed for synthetic phenol and for domestic aniline; phenol, synthetic and natural, was required for picric acid; trinitrotoluol and the toluidines called for all the available pure toluol; and naphthalin was wanted for itself as well as its sulphonated and nitrated products. Hence the prices began to rise. Benzol reached the 80c mark, toluol went as high as $4.50 per gallon, naphthalin climbed to 12c per lb. and phenol called for $1.50 per lb.

By the end of 1915 the new by-product recovery plants of the steel companies began putting benzol, toluol, etc., upon the market; new synthetic phenol plants were making deliveries and once again the law of supply and demand started to operate, but this time in the reverse direction. During the earlier part of 1916 prices fell somewhat, benzol going to 55c, toluol to $3.50, phenol to about $1.00; naphthalin, however still held firm at 12c.

These new productions were quickly taken up, especially the benzol and toluol, and the middle of the year found us again with high prices prevailing: Benzol 70c per gallon, toluol $4.50; phenol had fallen off slightly to about 80c., naphthalin bringing from 10c to 12c.

The production during 1916 continued to grow larger and hence the market values again declined slightly. We now find prices about as follows, these representing the 1917 contract figures:

Benzol .....55c-60c per gal
Toluol .....1.50-1.75 per gal
Naphthalin .....7c-9c per lb
Phenol .....50c-55c per lb

That the present prices will remain firm until the end of the war is fairly certain since no great increases in outputs are anticipated; also domestic consumption for pacific purposes is growing constantly. Just what readjustments will come after peace has been declared is a matter not easily prophesied.

An examination of recent issues of trade journals and technical magazines will reveal the fact that there are now appearing on the American market coal tar derivatives that heretofore were only obtainable some few thousand miles to the east.

ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE MALLINCKRODT WORKS

Mr. A. A. Wasserscheid, manager of the New York office of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Mr. J. H. A. Fink, manager of the Export Department, and Mr. J. A. Grimes, manager of the Jersey City factory, have returned from St. Louis where they went to attend the fourth annual dinner of the company. The banquet was held at the Missouri Athletic Club. Over 80 heads of departments and out of town representatives were present. William T. Days, traffic manager, was toastmaster. The principal speaker of the evening was Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr.

The event proved so great a success that it was decided to enlarge the scope of the celebration after this year and secure the attendance of the traveling salesmen and other employees, in order to discuss trade conditions and perfect the organization by obtaining the views of the experienced heads of departments as to ways and means of conducting the business to obtain the best results.

Mr. Wasserscheid said it was the intention of the New York representatives to double the business this year. He said the orders for shipment after the first of the year were every heavy and gave promise of a larger volume of business.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES.

The factory of the United States Standard Chemical Works, inc., which filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy last August, was recently purchased by the Alpha Chemical Works, inc. The officers of the new corporation are L. C. Burdett, president, F. E. Brocker, vice president, R. Vom Cleff, secretary and treasurer. The new owners of the property tock immediate steps to place the machinery in proper working condition and to complete the construction of the new buildings which had been started by the bankrupt company. A considerable quantity of new machinery was purchased with the stipulation that it be delivered in the first week in January. It is expected that the improvements will be completed by February 1.

An advance of about 50c a pound in Bengal indigo last week was the first price movement in this commodity since last fall when reports of curtailment of production, due to bad weather, caused a stiffening of market values here. The present rise is attributed to scarcity caused by difficulties encountered by shippers at Calcutta in securing steamer freight room. London advices say: "The Madras market is reported very firm, with rising prices, due no doubt to large orders from Suez, and until these are completed there is not much prospect of easier rates. Some small parcels of better quality dry leaf Madras have arrived, and these have sold well, but ordinary and muddy are still neglected."

Echinacea root (E. Angustifolia) had quite a call during the early fall months, and in the buying activities prices shot up to 65 cents and 70 cents a pound. Consumers had bought in such quantities as to partially cover their needs, and the root at 65 cents a pound had no further attractions for them. Prices then began to drop, but there was nothing doing until 50 cents a pound or less was quoted. At that price a little more interest was shown and, as stocks are reported as rather low, values immediately tightened. Around 54 cents and 55 cents a pound is now being asked though it was said that one dealer with a small quantity on hand had offered the lot without reservation at 45 cents a pound.

In connection with proposed amendments to the Harrison narcotic law which are to be considered by Congress, Charles B. Towns of New York, an authority on anti-drug legislation, urges that Congress empower President Wilson to appoint a committee to investigate the whole subject of Federal responsibility in the solution of the habit-forming drug problem. Devoting a twenty-page pamphlet to "the information of Congress," Mr. Towns declares that the findings of such a Federal committee would help the various States to arrive at a uniform solution of the drug problem.

Java's export of citronella oil increased in 1915 and a further increase is expected in 1916, probably to 400,000 kilos, the amount for the first six months of 1916 being 229,936 kilos. The value of the exports will probably be over 1,000,000 florins, as the average price was about 3 florins per kilo. The exports went to the United States, France, Japan and the United Kingdom. The area of grass planted has been largely increased and the supply of oil may exceed the demand.

The market on glues is in a nominal position. As nearly as can be ascertained prices have now advanced to the following basis: extra white, 50@75 cents per pound; medium white, 30@35 cents; cabinet, 35@50 cents, low grade, 28@30 cents; foot stock white, 25@30 cents; brown, 18@20 cents; common bone, 20@25 cents; French, 30@80 cents, as to quality; fish liquid in barrels of 50 gallons, 80c@$1.40 per pound.

Several cottonseed oil mills of Texas are endeavoring to interest farmers in growing soya beans. A considerable acreage in the beans will be planted during the coming season it is stated, and the mills will utilize the product of these fields for manufacturing oil and by-products in the same manner that cottonseed and peanuts are treated.

An open letter to the House of Representatives, dealing with the discrimination against indigo and alizarin in the present tariff regulation concerning dyes and chemicals, appears in the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. The new editor, Dr. Charles H. Herty asks for action to remove the discrimination and gives reasons.

Weekly statements of the foreign trade in drugs and chemicals show the effect of the war on exports and imports. The imports are greatly reduced in value owing to shipping difficulties, embargoes and other restrictions, while the exports have increased enormously. There are good reasons for higher prices in the drug and chemical trade.

The Bayway Chemical Company, of Elizabeth, N. J., manufacturer of creosotes, has taken over its plant which was under lease to the Du Pont Powder Company, and will hereafter fill commercial contracts only. The Du Pont Company made explosives during the term of its lease.

The scarcity of lady slipper root is becoming apparent as the demand increases. In some quarters quotations have been advanced to 50 cents a pound though 40 cents a pound was usually quoted, and it was possible to do 35 cents in one instance, at the close of the week, subject to stock.

Work of rebuilding the two-story brick building which housed the collodion department of Charles Cooper & Co., chemical manufacturers, Newark, N. J., which was burned, will be started at once. The firm estimates that the damage caused by the fire was $10,000.

With dealers practically out of supplies, coumarin was advanced to $12 a pound for the imported. What little foreign made coumarin is in this country is held in the hands of consumers who are not disposed to part with any of it even at the high prices.

Over $1,500,000 has been expended during the past year on improvements and extensions of the Curtis Bay Chemical Company's plant and the works of the Curtis Bay Distilling Company near Baltimore, Md.

Tamarinds, the West Indian ingredient used by manufacturers of laxative compounds have advanced to $2.50 per keg or 5@5½ cents per pound in barrels. No new supplies are expected until May.

Ralph M. Stevenson, manager of the New York branch of the McLaughlin, Gormley, King Company of Minneapolis, has returned from a trip to Michigan.

NEW BRITISH CHEMICAL COMPANIES

LONDON, Dec. 30.—New companies continue to be formed. Among these are included Ridley and Dixons, Ltd., with a capital of £4,500, to carry on the business of manufacturing wholesale druggists; British Napthaline Co., Ltd., (capital £12,500) to adopt an agreement with E. J. Fawke, and H. Griffiths to carry on the business of refiners and distillers of napthaline, etc., the registered office being at Castle Street, Liverpool. S. Hough, Hosesson & Co. Ltd., (capital (£50,000) to take over the business of Hough, Hosesson & Co., manufacturing chemists, of 2 Bridge Street, Manchester, the directors being R. Hough and J. H. Hosesson, and the Anglo-Continental Guano Works, Ltd., with a capital of £400,000. The object of this company is to take over that part of the business of the Anglo-Continental Guano Works heretofore conducted under the name of the Anglo-Continental (late Ohlendorff's) Guano Works (London Agency.)

SIR RICHARD COOPER BUYS ODOL CHEMICAL WORKS.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Odol Chemical Works were sold by order of the British Board of Trade Comptroller appointed under the Trading with the Enemy Act, in one blook, the highest bidder being Sir Richard A. Cooper, Bart., who secured the business and all that goes with it for approximately $16,500. The stock included twenty-nine cases of Wood's genuine Mitcham oil of peppermint, each case containing six liquid quarts, or about 870 pounds in all. The London market value of finest Mitcham oil is about 35s to 40s per pound. Other valuable stock included about 319 gallons of duty-paid British spirit, 235 ten-gallon glass carboys. Sir Richard A. Cooper is a member of the firm of William Cooper & Nephews.

VALUE OF FACTORIES FOR INTERMEDIATES TO THE CONSUMER AND THE GOVERNMENT

Needs of Dyestuff User Can Now Be Supplied—Plants Can Turn Out Explosives in Time of War—Experimental Work Costly

By THE CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA

Soon after the war broke out this country found itself in a chaotic condition with regard to dyestuffs. The question became a source of embarrassment. To relieve this embarrassment it was necessary to do something and that something had to be done quickly. But you cannot have dyestuffs before you have the raw materials, and the intermediates are the most difficult step in the manufacture of dyestuffs. The cost of experimenting is enormous and the manufacturer is never repaid for it. An intermediate will work out wonderfully in the laboratory, but when you start on it in a commercial way, you may try and try again without success. The reason for it is that there is not sufficient literature to help our ever progressing and energetic chemists to accomplish what they are aiming for. This company expended in research work for the production of the most difficult intermediate over $100,000 and it is still experimenting and constantly coming out with newer products.

We are to-day successfully making the following line of intermediates:

1—Nitrobenzol
2—Aniline Oil
3—Aniline Salt
4—Dimethylaniline
5—Diphenylamine
6—Xylidine
7—Benzidene Sulphate
8—Benzidene Base
9—Benzidene Hydrochloride
10—Dinitrobenzol
11—Dinitrochlorbenzol
12—Dinitrophenol
13—Nitrotoluol
14—Dinitrotoluol
15—Orthonitrotoluol
16—Paranitrotoluol
17—Orthotoluidene
18—Paratoluidene
19—Paramidophenol Base
20—Paramidophenol Hydrochloride
21—Monoethylaniline
22—Naphthionic acid
23—Sulphanilic acid
24—Sulphonic acid
25—Betanaphthol
26—Benzaldehyde
27—Benzyl Chloride
28—Paranitro Acetanilid
29—Metaphenylenediamine
30—Nitroxylol
31—Aniline Oil for Red

All of these products have been perfected and have been made by us on a commercial scale since July, 1915, when our actual production commenced. We are experimenting with several other products which will be announced to the dyestuff user as soon as successfully completed.

If the dyestuff industry is to continue as a necessity to our country, then we as well as the few others in our line, are a necessary adjunct. If the manufacture of dyestuffs is to be allowed to continue to a healthy development then the intermediate manufacturers should be encouraged.

The intermediate manufacture serves a triple purpose:

First, in the manufacture and development of dyes.

Second, in the development of synthetic medicinals.

Third, in the ability to turn out most of the products for explosive or war purposes.

Were the relationship in the latter respect not so close the European countries could never have carried the war to this extreme, and the plants making the intermediates (and especially in the Central Empires), could not so readily have turned over their products for ammunition purposes. Our chemists have all that training now, and with their aid no time would be lost in preparing for defence in time of war. Therefore, our country through the proper channels should be apprised of our condition and thereby aid in the firm establishment of a general organic chemical industry within its borders, and this can only be accomplished with the help of the intermediate manufacturers.

The cry of our official government is that we are not as experienced in our lines as are the Europeans; that we do not know "The tricks of the trade." Of course we do not know all, but consider the progress we have made in the short time allotted to us for development. We have comparatively done more than any other country in the world ever did before, including Germany, the parent of chemistry.

Can we make our dye materials as cheap? Our belief is that with proper protection we can compete with any country. Our manufacture is becoming a science. We are attempting the saving of our waste products. We are adopting concentration in our plants. To make a success we need the co-operation of the government, the dyestuff manufacturer and the consumer. From the government we need a tariff, not for revenue only, but a real protective tariff—a tariff that will give us an opportunity to exist and profit by our extreme past expenditures.

The dyestuff manufacturer should stick to the assembling of dyes. His field is to satisfy the user, to specialize in his line. Let the intermediate manufacturer take care of his wants and if given an opportunity he will do so. We do not seek to enter the assembling field unless forced to do so.

To the consumer: Be not discontented with the shade you are obtaining. Remember it took Germany 20 years or more to perfect her industry. Our dyestuffs now produced are equally as good. The American made dye compares favorably with other makes. Remember that your co-operation is essential if you do not want to be placed in the dependent position you were before the war. Business is promising, and it will continue to improve if we have your good will and co-operation.

ACETIC ACID HIGH IN LONDON

Situation Relieved by Shipments From New York—Advance in Tartaric Acid Expected—War Risk Rates Higher—Vanilla Auction

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Seychelles Vanilla Auction was well attended and out of a total of 700 tons about 450 found buyers at slightly lower rates. Short and short medium lengths were from 1s to 1s 6d per lb. cheaper.

ACETIC ACID has experienced a squeeze this week for spot deliveries but ample shipments now on the way from New York will relieve the situation. In the interval record prices have been paid, 80% pure in casks having fetched from £90 to £95 per ton and Glacial in carboys, being scarce, up to £160.

ALCOHOL—An advance in British spirit is confidently expected in the new year.

SALICYLATES—The acid, sodium salicylate, salol, and aspirin are steadier in some quarters and there is less apparent inclination to cut prices. The importations of late have been generally attended with loss, but in view of the British makers being fairly busy the downward movement has been somewhat checked.

CITRIC ACID at 2s 6d and Tartaric acid at 2s 7½d per lb. are steady to firm especially the last named in which an advance in the new year would not be surprising. Cream of tartar is held at 185s per cwt. Labor conditions in the producing countries have for some time past pointed to higher cost of production to which must now be added dearer freights and higher insurance.

SALTPETRE has been advanced to 67s per cwt.

PEPPERS are dearer. Black Singapore has sold at 10¼d for spot as against 9⅞d last month. White Muntak at 11½d per lb., however, would still appear quite cheap compared with 12s per lb. reported paid in Hamburg.

FORMALDEHYDE, 40% vol, is dear in sympathy with the N. Y. market at £75 per ton but the demand has fallen off of late.

GUM ACACIA—The exports from the Sudan during 1915 are given at £ (Egypt) 313,081 as against £ (Egypt) 314,919 in 1914.

CANTHARIDES—Russian maintain their value at 16s per lb.

The War Risk Rate under the Government scheme for cargo by British steamers has been raised from 20s to 40s per cent.

We hear from a usually reliable quarter that the reopening of the Swedish route for parcels post to Russia will probably take place shortly.

BRAZILIAN EXPORTS OF CRUDE DRUGS

Acceptances and Prices Usually Based on Letters or Cablegrams—No Regular Market Quotations Published—Products Available and Names of Exporting Houses

By Consul-General A. L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, November 27—While there seems to be no official pharmacopoeia published of Brazil, the country, according to all botanists who have visited it, abounds with vegetable medicines of all sorts. With many of these products, however, there has been no effort at modern or advanced methods of culture, and they are gathered, wild, in the interior, usually by Indians who sell them to native brokers and these in turn dispose of them to exporters on the seaboard.

A list is attached of persons dealing in herb medicines and drugs in the city of Rio de Janeiro. Such firms as these have a very considerable clientage even among the more aristocratic and wealthy classes, who have with reason a great deal of faith in certain laxative, febrifuge, and sudorific herbs, usually in the primitive form of draughts or "teas."

For the most part, of the very long list of vegetable drugs sold here constantly, it is almost impossible to obtain market quotations. The shipments are usually spasmodic and prices vary considerably; and acceptances and prices are usually based on letters or cablegrams. The following statistics of exports will furnish an idea of the sort of product actually available in exportable quantities.

Products	Kilos	Value	Kilos	Value
		1914		1915
Cacao	40,766,740.	$9,039,642.	44,979,974.	$14,034,887
Cacao Fiber	92.	8.		
Carnauba Wax	3,315,693.	1,377,998.	5,897,378.	2,399,034.
Copra	14,325.	1,043.	200.	15.
Cumaru	39,785.	23,840.	4,579.	2,657.
Vegetable Fibers	184.	34.	246.	168.
Leaves, Rts. & Med. Resins	171,855.	55,650.	445,175.	46,654.
Copal Gum			2,313.	74.
Ipecac Root	38,599.	6,814,428	62,041.	8,959,007.
Pao Brazil (Dyewood				
Vegetable Ivory (jarina)	7,239	1,481.		
Copaiba Oil	95,574.	44,085.	54,988.	24,893.
Unspecified Oils	56,904.	4,393.	25,669.	5,335.
Paina Fibre	101.	31.	2,677.	712.

Of the above, there have been invoiced at Rio de Janeiro, during the present year (1916) only the following products: carnauba wax, ipecac root, castor oil, cacao, and piassava fiber.

Among the exporters of crude drugs are the following: Alves, Vasconcellos & Cia, Rua General Camara 101; Bastos & Cia, Ribeiro, Rua General Camara 125 (New York Office, 2-4 Stone St.); Companhia Usina de Productos Chimicos, Rua General Camara 40; Eickhoff, Carneiro Leao & Cia, Rua do Ouvidor 77; Magnus & Cia, James, Rua Sao Pedro 96; Monteiro da Silva & Cia, J., Rua Sao Pedro 38; H. Moraes, Rua do Ouvidor 63; A. Perrin & Cia, Rua da Quitanda 196; Prates & Cia, Rua da Quitanda 126, 20 andar; Pedro Zerlini, Rua General Camara 114.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports the following foreign trade opportunities in the drug and chemical line:

23382.—A firm in Spain wishes to represent American manufacturers and exporters of dyestuffs used in coloring cotton, woolen, and silk textiles. The firm also desires to purchase on its own account. Cash will be paid against documents. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

23385.—A man in Spain wishes to purchase dyestuffs for the textile industry. Cash will be paid against documents. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York or c. i. f. destination. Correspondence may be in English. References.

23403.*—A man in Spain is desirous of representing American manufacturers and exporters of varnishes, colors, and drugs. Correspondence may be in English. References.

23406.*—A company in the West Indies desires to secure an agency for the sale of drugs, agricultural implements, and general merchandise. Correspondence may be in English. References.

23407.*—A firm in China is in the market for zinc and white lead paints. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Shipment should be made in 281-pound drums. Reference. Correspondence may be in English.

23408.‡—A man in the West Indies wishes to communicate with American manufacturers and exporters of wooden barrels for vegetable oils. References.

23412.*—A man in France desires to purchase a soap-cutting machine that will cut from 200 to 300 pieces at one time. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Cash will be paid against documents. Correspondence should be in French.

23415.‡—Supplementing Confidential Circular No. 937, a firm in Norway desires to receive cable quotations on chemicals, drugs, etc., such as soda, pure anilin salt, magnesium, anilin oil, soda bichromate, formaldehyde, castor oil, logwood, copper sulphate, manganese, peroxide, potassium, sodium, ammonium, chloride of lime, codein hydrochloride, codein sulphate, codein phosphate, etc. It also desires quotations on Baldwin apples and other fruits. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination.

TO LIMIT OUTPUT OF QUEBRACHO EXTRACT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—An agreement to limit the output of quebracho extract in Argentina is reported by Consul William Dawson, Jr., of Rosario. The consul says:

"According to La Nacion, Buenos Aires, for November 24, manufacturers of quebracho extract have reached an agreement for the purpose of limiting production.

"This publication states that before the war quebracho extract was quoted at 80 gold pesos ($77.20) per metric ton. The increased demand for tanning extract due to the war brought about a steady rise in price, until early in 1916 quebracho extract reached 230 gold pesos ($221.95) per metric ton. The result was that extract factories considerably increased their output. On the other hand, substitutes such as oak, chestnut, etc., began to be used in larger quantities, while restrictions on purchases for Scandinavian countries tended at the same time to limit the demand. In a comparatively short time the price of quebracho extract dropped to 100 gold pesos ($96.50) per metric ton.

"The object of the agreement reached by Argentine and Paraguayan factories is, according to La Nacion, the reduction of their output to meet the world consumption, estimated at 130,000 tons. Extract will be delivered at a uniform price to one seller who will distribute profits pro rata among producers. The following concerns having a total output of 165,000 metric tons are reported to have entered the combine: La Forestal, Quebrachales Fusionados, Chaco y Paraguay, Las Palmas, La Formosa and Fontana y Cia., in Argentina, and Carlos Casado, Puerto Sastre, Puerto Sarani, and Puerto Galileo, with factories in Paraguay. Of these companies the most important, which is the Forestal, is an English concern. The remainder work with Argentine capital.

"La Nacion estimates the capital invested in the quebracho industry in Argentina alone at 100,000,000 paper pesos ($42,460,000). Exports of quebracho extract from Argentina rose from 80,153 metric tons in 1914 to 100,213 tons in 1915, and will probably show a further increase during the present calendar year.

"The publication states that following the agreement reached among producers the price of quebracho extract rose to 150 gold pesos ($144.75) per ton. It adds that in order to encourage the home tanning industry Argentine consumers of extract will enjoy reduced rates."

PRODUCTION OF MENHADEN OIL

The production of crude menhaden oil for the 1916 season was 77,000 barrels, of which Chesapeake Bay factories produced some 57,800 barrels, North Carolina 6,700 barrels, Texas and Florida 2,000 barrels, while the northern works contributed about 10,600 barrels.

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES OF TANNING MATERIALS GREATEST IN TRADE HISTORY

Fortunes Made and Lost by Speculators in Gambier, Mangrove Bark, Quebracho, Cutch Extract and Divi-Divi—High and Low Prices.

BY ADOLF SCHUBERT, CHEMIST
U. S. Dye Extract Company.

The past year has shown changes in the prices, qualities and available quantities of tanning materials, both crude and manufactured, that have no comparison in the history of the industry. Fortunes have been made by speculators in materials such as gambier, mangrove bark, cutch extract, divi-divi, etc., and to the greater part lost again when the market became overloaded and the demand lessened. To a certain extent it had been the users of the materials, i. e. the tanners and dyers, who became the goats, but a number of them played one speculator against the other, and as a result, obtained favorable prices.

The year started comparatively quiet, with prices and demand not varying to any considerable extent from what was expected with the European war in progress. At about the end of January and during February and March a number of buyers came over from England, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, and Spain, and placed contracts for large quantities of chestnut, hemlock, oak bark, quebracho and blended extracts. These orders were placed with manufacturers and to some extent with brokers that had newly entered this field, and, naturally, were green at the business. It was at this time that prices began their upward climb. Another fact that contributed to this price advance, was the increased demand made by American tanners for tanning materials needed to fill their large orders for sole and harness leather, placed by the Allied Governments and by private concerns from allied and neutral countries. The large orders for army shoes placed by the Allies with the American shoe factories increased the demand for leather and in turn the tanners' demand for tanning materials.

Quebracho wood and extracts, mangrove bark, divi-divi, gambier, cutch, etc., became scarce owing to a shortage in ocean tonnage, and several steamers carrying large supplies of some of these products, were sunk by German cruisers that were then at large. Shipments that were arriving at this time were due on contracts placed to meet normal demand. Mangrove bark from African sources (containing about 50 per cent of tannin) was formerly shipped via Hamburg and had been out of the market for some time. The South American and Florida barks were almost prohibitive in price owing to the high cost of freight, low quality and tannin content of only about 20-26 per cent. Valonia, formerly a very important tanning material coming from Turkey and Greece, also was unobtainable. The result of all these conditions had to be a sharp advance in prices of all materials that could be used as substitutes.

It should be noted here that extract manufacturers did not advance their prices beyond a rate allowing them a normal profit under the then existing conditions—high costs of labor, raw materials, etc. In cases where new plants were erected or enlargements made, prices were advanced somewhat to allow for a larger depreciation on account of the increased risk for the capital invested.

Prices were really boosted by speculators both here and abroad, who, realizing that all tanners would require considerable more tanning materials and that the demoralized shipping conditions would militate against the rapid replenishment of supplies, either bought outright or obtained options on stocks held by dealers and what was due on future contracts. In this manner they attempted to corner the market and succeeded sufficiently to force prices upward.

These conditions kept up until July, when, owing to the appearance on the market of new factory products, increased shipments of quebracho from Argentine, a tremendous advance in the importations of divi-divi, importation of high testing (31%) mangrove bark, and last but not least, reductions in the exportation of tanning material, prices began to decline, slowly at first then sharply and then slowly to present levels. Many of those who had speculated in these products will remember the months from July to November and the lessons they brought.

In connection herewith will be found a comparison of the imports and exports of some of the important items for the ten months ending October 31.

IMPORTS.

	1914	1915	1916
Quebracho Wood.	70,336 tons	57,807 tons	74,112 tons
Quebracho Ext..	81,500,380 lbs	70,615,633 lbs	58,574,029 lbs
Other Extracts...	7,165,512 lbs	4,901,888 lbs	3,047,155 lbs
Mangrove Bark...	5,014 tons	11,152 tons	17,964 tons

EXPORTS

	1914	1915	1916
Quebracho Extract.	—	1,436,309 lbs	3,361,937 lbs
Other Extracts....	—	2,100,736 lbs	947,727 lbs
Bark Extracts.....	$766,359	$3,186,955	$4,971,279
Sole Leather.....	27,427,330 lbs	69,415,694 lbs	70,877,602 lbs
Belting Leather....	$611,740	$1,878,515	$2,333,137
Harness & Sadls...	$990,392	$17,936,656	$7,086,745
Shoes, etc.....	8,021,405 prs	14,048,426 prs	16,629,630 prs
Tanning Barks....	—	—	4,391 tons

Imports of gambier fell off 16 per cent and values about 30 per cent, but prices are again firmer, with smaller supplies owing to a repetition of the stringent freight conditions. Sumac importations were greatly affected by the embargo restrictions of the Italian Government, causing considerable fluctuations in values. Prices rose from $62.50 a ton to $75, fell to $68 on easier export permits, and are now back again to $78 a ton, helped somewhat by increased freight rates. A few items are selected showing the trend of prices during the year, with the opening, price, the high, the low price in the recession after the extreme high, and the closing price:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Chestnut Ext. liquid, lb.	$.02	$.04	$.02¾	$.02¾
Divi-Divi, ton.....	52.00	60.00	44.00	55.00
Hemlock, Ext., liquid, lb..	.04¼	.07	.04¾	.04¾
Mangrove Bark, S. A., ton	25.00	39.00	33.00	33.00
Mangrove Ext., solid, lb..	.05½	.12	.05	.05
Myrobalans, ton.....	56.00	68.00	52.00	60.00
Quebracho Ext., solid, lb.	.06¼	.16¼	.06½	.06½

Taking the year as a whole it has been filled with surprises both pleasant and otherwise and for 1917 the expectations are for a good demand and fair prices—not excessive. Consumers prefer to deal with producers and not with the go-betweens whose activities so inflated values.

OIL PRODUCTION FROM BRAZILIAN NUTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3—Oil production from the Brazilian nut bicuhyba is discussed by Consul General Gottschalk of Rio de Janeiro in a report to the Department of Commerce. He says:

"Occasional inquiries from the United States reveal an interest in possible new sources of oil-producing nuts. The Brazilian "bicuhyba," which is found principally in the States of Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo, is understood to have been tested in the United States. The meat is said to contain slightly more than 60 per cent of fats and the shells a little more than 4 per cent. The meat of the nut constitutes about three-fifths of its entire weight. Assuming that five-sixths of the oil contained in the meat were extractable, this would mean a yield of about 3 pounds of the salable product from every 10 pounds of nuts.

"Various persons here who are endeavoring to create a trade in this class of raw products state that the "bicuhyba" nuts are not yet obtainable in sufficient quantities to be exported, and that each tree yields only one arroba (about 35 pounds) of nuts each season.

"It would not be possible to obtain these nuts at less than $100 United States currency per ton (the price quoted by some is $125 per ton) f.o.b. Rio de Janeiro, bringing the cost of the extracted oil to about 15 cents per pound. This is without calculating the high freight rates that now prevail."

PRODUCTION OF ANISEED OIL IN TONKIN IN 1915 LARGER THAN IN PREVIOUS YEAR

Not Affected by French Government's Prohibition Against Manufacture of Absinthe—Development of Lacquer-Oil Industry—Competition in Cinnamon Cultivation

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9.—The aniseed oil production in Tonkin is treated in a report to the Department of Commerce which says:

"The Province of Langson, in Tonkin, and the Chinese Province of Kwang-si, just across the border, produce a good share of the world's supply of badiane, or aniseed oil. It was thought that the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of absinthe would have a serious effect on this industry, but the exports from Haifong in 1915 (74,300 kilos) were over 50 per cent greater than those of 1914 (48,200 kilos), although they did not reach the figures of 1913 (230,100 kilos).

"The most remarkable development in Tonkin during 1915 was that of the lacquer-oil industry. The small trees are cultivated and tapped like rubber trees and the oil prepared by distillation. The principal plantations are in the Clear River Valley between Vietri and Tuyen Quang. The exports in 1915 were more than three times as great as those of any preceding year. Most of the oil, which has become one of the important exports of Tonkin, goes to Japan, and Japanese merchants attempted to control the entire supply last year.

"Shipments of other vegetable oils diminished chiefly as the result of the increased local market brought about by the high price of petroleum and lubricating oil. Exports of castor oil fell from 699,700 kilos, valued at about $88,000, in 1914 to 499,140 kilos, valued at $48,167, in 1915. Peanut oil is an important local product, but is not exported.

"Cunao is a large tuber gathered by the natives in the forests of upper Tonkin and shipped by Chinese merchants to the silk mills of Canton, where it is used as a coloring matter. The value of the export varies little from year to year.

"For several years Anam's most valuable export has been cinnamon, which is obtained by the natives in the forests of south central Anam. The finest quality commands a high price as medicine, while some of the coarser grades find their way to Europe and America. The future of this industry is said to be threatened by the successful cultivation of plantation cinnamon in China.

"Oily nuts and grains are important vegetable products of Anam and are used or exported in various forms. Despite increased local sales, shipments of coconut oil advanced in value from $30,775 in 1914 to $47,547 in 1915, and of peanut oil from $5,174 to $17,874.

"A small plant, newly installed at Hue for the distillation of perfumery and other vegetable essences, exported $13,124 worth of these products in 1915."

REINCORPORATION OF LEHN & FINK

The reincorporation of Lehn & Fink involves no change in management or in stockholders, but the new company's capital is represented by 20,000 shares of common stock, and $500,000 in debenture bonds. The preferred stock has been retired. The debenture bonds take the place of the preferred stock. The old company was capitalized at $600,000.

The issue of 20,000 shares of common stock is made without face value. A lower dividend rate will be the result of the increase in the number of shares.

The officers of the new company are Joseph Plaut, president; Edward Plaut, vice president; Robert Plaut, treasurer, and W. J. Gesell, secretary.

The firm of Lehn & Fink was established in the early seventies. Mr. Albert Plaut, who died in June, 1915, entered the employ of the firm soon after it began business, serving as stock clerk and afterwards in the business office. At the end of nine years he was admitted to partnership. Later Mr. Joseph Plaut, a brother, who was credit manager, succeeded Mr. Fink, the remaining original partner. Edward Plaut, vice president of the present company, is a son of Albert Plaut. The building at 120 William street was first occupied in 1901. In 1906 the firm built a general laboratory and perfumery and pharmaceutical plant and drug mill in Brooklyn. The firm was first incorporated in 1910.

The activities of the firm members have extended to every branch of the drug industry and to the National Wholesale Druggists Association, the New York Drug and Chemical Club, the Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation, the American Chemical Society, the American Pharmaceutical Association and the New York College of Pharmacy.

COAL-TAR CHEMISTRY IN COLLEGES

LONDON, December 22—Useful work has been done in support of the aims and objects of the chemical and allied industries in England by the research committee appointed by the Privy Council. The great awakening in the minds of the Government and the British public as to the vital importance of encouraging in every way the efforts being made to place the making of drugs, chemicals, and dyes on a secure foundation is further evidenced by the establishment of departments of coal-tar color chemistry, etc., in connection with educational institutions.

The University of Leeds has reorganized on a larger scale its Department of color chemistry and dyeing, which was endowed by the Clothworkers' Company of London. In addition to a large staff of lecturers, special arrangements have been made to assist the investigations of the State-aided dye-making concern, and to place at the disposal of the industry generally the resources of the university.

Since the inauguration of the new department of coal-tar color chemistry at the Huddersfield Technical College, last June, valuable research work has been done, and the interest shown in the work has been so great that the laboratory and lecture room space is already overcrowded. A fund for the endowment of research scholarships has been opened.

DIVIDENDS OF CHEMICAL COMPANIES

The common and preferred stock of the Barrett Company are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The preferred is quoted around 120 and the common at 163. The capitalization is $4,569,700 preferred and $11,298,200 common. Earnings on common in 1915 were over 20 per cent and are estimated at more than 50 per cent for 1916. An extra dividend of 10 per cent has just been declared on the common with the right to subscribe to 10 per cent of the new.

The United Dyewood Corporation has declared an initial dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable April 2 to holders of record March 14. The directors also declared the regular dividend of seven per cent on the preferred stock for the year 1917, payable in quarterly installments of 1¾ per cent on April 2, July 2, Oct. 1, 1917, and Jan. 1, 1918, to holders of record on the 14th day of each preceding month.

New Jersey Zinc Company in 1916 paid dividends amounting to $76 a share on its $35,000,000 of capital stock. The company manufactures zinc dust, zinc oxide and zinc pigments for paints in addition to its metal products.

An extra dividend of 20 per cent has been paid by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. The total dividends for the year amount to 50 per cent.

The Aetna Explosives Company, which is manufacturing Anilin oil and will begin the making of other intermediates in the near future, shows by its balance sheet for the period ended Nov. 30, 1916, total assets of $32,000,000 and current assets of $11,800,000. Current liabilities exclusive of advances on contracts are about $5,600,000, while the profit and loss account shows a balance of $1,760,000. Amoritzation reserve now amounts to $3,394,000., of which approximately $3,200,000 has been set up since April 1, 1916. The figures contained in the profit and loss account, plus the amortization reserve indicate that since incorporation the company has earned in the neighborhood of $5,844,000 after providing for all fixed charges and dividends on the preferred stock. Out of these earnings $3,984,000 has been set aside as an amortization reserve against the munition plants and properties, which were carried on the company's books at $12,732,567 on March 31 last. These figures indicate total earnings equal to $9.27 per share on the common stock before reserves had been accounted for and approximately $2.50 after provision had been made for the amortization of the munition plants.

PROGRESS IN THE DYESTUFFS INDUSTRY SINCE GERMAN SUPPLIES WERE CUT OFF

Production of Aniline Now 20,000 Tons a Year Compared With 800 Tons Before the War—How the Government Aided

A review of the progress made in the dyestuffs industry since the European war began formed a considerable part of the address by Dr. Thomas H. Norton on "Economics of the Dyestuff Situation" before the Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Norton said in part:

"Numerous problems in American industrial evolution have been evoked by the present world conflict.

"None have equalled in actual importance and in general interest, those connected with the creation upon American soil of a comprehensive, self-contained, national coal-tar chemical industry.

"Directly and indirectly a vast number of organized forms of productive industry, as well as numerous categories of final consumers are dependent upon a regular supply of the derivatives of coal-tar—colors, explosives, medicinals, photographic chemicals, synthetic flavors and perfumes. Previous to 1915 they relied almost entirely upon supplies from European sources, chiefly from Germany.

"The experience of the past two years shows how seriously the whole fabric of American economic life is affected by any prolonged dependence upon distant sources, subject to more or less complete interruptions during maritime conditions across the Atlantic.

"In the case of artificial dyestuffs, two problems have been faced: First—How can we temporarily meet the most pressing of legitimate demands of the great industries primarily dependent upon chromatic effects—the textile, paper, leather, paint, varnish, ink, fur, feather, straw and similar branches?

"The first and more urgent problem has been solved in a manner creditable to American enterprise, adaptation, ingenuity and technical skill.

"The second is in the course of solution, with a fair promise of success; but it involves a far more exact diagnosis, and a much closer application of economic laws than has been possible during the past months, in swiftly averting the threatened dangers of a dyestuff famine.

"When the great world conflict broke out, August 1, 1914, the status of the artificial dyestuff industry in this country was as follows: Six factories employing at the utmost 400 operatives, were manufacturing coal-tar colors to the extent of 3,300 short tons annually.

"The production was based almost entirely upon the 'assembling' of intermediates, chiefly of German origin. Nine-tenths of the labor represented in a ton of "American-made" colors, in 1913, had been performed on the banks of the Rhine, or the Main or the Spree.

"Imports from Europe amounted to 25,700 short tons annually. Of this quantity German manufacturers contributed 22,000 tons. The total annual consumption of synthetic colors in the United States was about 29,000 short tons.

"Today more than thirty American dyestuff works are producing about 27,000 tons of staple synthetic colors, and every pound is derived from American coal tar. Single establishments employ over 1,000 operatives. The largest company represents an investment of $10,000,000.

Production of Aniline

"Before the advent of this deplorable war our annual domestic production of aniline, the most important intermediate, was 800 tons. We imported 2,500 tons. Today we are manufacturing this compound at the rate of nearly 20,000 tons. Much is employed in our rubber works, much also in our explosive factories. A large amount is used in the direct dyeing of aniline black upon cotton—a substitute for sulphur black. The bulk of the output serves for the production of various standard dyes. Their number at present is limited, probably not over 100.

"While this *tour de force* was being accomplished, other means were employed to lessen the pinch of the 'famine.' The leaders of fashion advocated the extended use of white apparel, or simple effects in either white or black, or with a minimum use of the brighter tints. Simultaneously, the American manufacturers of natural dyestuffs augmented their output upon an enormous scale, and dyers returned to the old-fashioned methods employed by our grandmothers and even now in vogue for the choice products of Oriental looms.

"Here and there cases of actual hardship were inevitable, production being arrested to a greater or lesser extent by the total lack of tinctorial material—of slight relative value (often constituting but one or two per cent of the worth of the finished fabric), but still indispensable. The price of colors naturally waved and fluctuated within broad limits, following the customary experience under such abnormal conditions, and obeying the laws of supply and demand.

"In general, however, the output of textiles, etc., was not materially affected. Domestic demands were met tolerably well, and the export of textiles, leather ware, and similar products, assumed dimensions hitherto unknown.

"The artificial colors actually produced now are few, but sufficiently ample in number, so that by skillful blending the great mass of dyers' needs are met fairly well.

"So much for the status of the domestic production, suddenly called into existence to meet a most pressing emergency.

"What are the factors entering into the question of a permanent, self-contained, American coal-tar color industry? The first consideration is *necessity*. Do we actually *need* the industry? Argument in this connection is now superfluous. With singular unanimity, producers and consumers of colors in the United States have demanded from the nation's legislature such statutory enactment as may effectually safeguard the young industry, especially during its initial years, from all dangers of external competition, based upon either marked differences in the cost of production, or the unfair use of accumulated capital and experience, as well as elaborate merchandising organization, on the part of foreign rivals, to stifle and throttle in its infancy, the newly-created branch.

"Granted then, a practically universal demand that the nation shall have its own synthetic dye industry, under what conditions can it be evolved, so that it may be able, at the earliest possible moment, to meet the bulk of the domestic demands for its products, with a minimum cost of production and a constantly diminishing dependence upon artificial protection against normal competition from abroad; and furthermore, so that it may be in a position, in the very early future, to sally forth into the markets of the world as effectively and triumphantly as do those American producers of iron and steel, of locomotives and typewriters, of scores of other wares representing our skill, ingenuity, and technical superiority?

"Recognizing then that there is a fixed determination to have our own coal-tar color industry, we can enumerate the various factors which seem essential, with our present knowledge, for assuring a maximum degree of success.

How the Government Aided

"The attitude of the executive and legislative branches of the national government reveals an intelligent, sympathetic interest in the problems involved, and a resolute determination to lend all possible aid in their solution.

"A few examples may be cited:

"The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce published in March, 1915, its exhaustive study of the dyestuff situation in the United States, outlining all factors in the case. In May it warned all industries concerned of the importing dangers. Since then it has done all in its power to inform consumers of colors how they can most easily lessen the hardships incident to a shortage in dyes. It has inculcated economy in the use of dyestuffs generally. It has pointed out the desirability of employing natural coloring materials on the most generous scale. It has encouraged and stimulated every undertaking promising to add even the smallest amount to the available supply of dyes. It has done all in its power to prevail upon capital and enterprise to enter the field of coal-tar chemistry, to increase the supply of coal-tar 'crudes,' to multiply the production of intermediates, to broaden and intensify the output of American-made, finished dyestuffs. It has brought together inventors and capitalists, the producer of colors and the consumer of colors.

"It has recognized the fact that all industries dependent upon the factor of color must suffer more or less from existing conditions, and has urged a mutual spirit of conciliation and compromise between the consumers of colored fabrics and articles, and the manufacturers of these wares.

"In January, 1916, it published a comprehensive report portraying all of the factors in the 'Dyestuff situation,' a second edition of which was required in May, 1916.

"In November, 1916, it issued a voluminous 'Census of Dyestuffs,' depicting in the fullest detail the quantities and values of the several thousand artificial colors imported into this country during the last fiscal year preceding the current war. A full portrayal of the status during the year in question of the modest American dyestuff industry was included. The volume was compiled at the earnest request of those engaged in creating the new industry. In their opinion it is essential that the organizers of a national color industry know how much annually is consumed of each primary dye, and how much of each minor modification is employed. Without such data the prospective manufacturer is at a loss to calculate the size and number of the units to be constructed for the production of any given dye. He is at an equal loss as to the equipment necessary to manufacture it in the different modifications of current use.

"It was felt that any intelligent effort to build up a comprehensive, self-contained, American coal-tar color industry must rest upon the solid foundation of accurate, statistical data concerning the American market for artificial colors. In no other way can the creators of such an industry avoid duplication, overlapping, waste, and blundering, tentative struggles, to adjust productive mechanism to a vague, indefinite demand. Without such fundamental data the future industry will be heavily handicapped by permanent overhead charges, accumulated as a result of being forced to feel its way in the dark, chemically, mechanically, commercially.

Legislation to Protect Industry

"In the Autumn of 1915, the Chief of the Bureau and Secretary of Commerce defined fully the attitude of the Department, in its conviction that adequate legislation was urgently needed to protect those embarking in a comprehensive coal-tar dyestuff industry, against the danger of 'dumping,' and determined underselling on the part of the foreign competitors, hitherto dominating this branch.

"The Bureau of Standards in the same Department has secured adequate appropriations for the current fiscal year, and prospectively for that of 1916-1917, to carry on its researches, regarding the standardization of colors.

"The Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture is now engaged upon elaborate investigations, under an appropriation of $50,000 aiming to solve some of the pressing problems faced by the new industry.

"Fine work has been done by the Forest Service, of the same Department, in introducing at an opportune moment, the new American yellow vegetable dyestuff obtained from the Osage orange of material and permanent value in easing the general situation.

"So much for the activities of the different Government Bureaus.

"The most important aid, however, was rendered by Congress, when on September 8, 1916, it passed a tariff act, placing upon all coal-tar derivatives—not merely synthetic colors—a series of duties combining both specific and ad valorem duties, affording fairly adequate fiscal protection to all products of a complete, self-contained, national, coal-tar industry.

"This statutory enactment was supplemented by an act making impossible in foreign trade, as it is now in domestic trade, any attempt to crush, stifle, and throttle a new industry on the part of competing rivals beyond the seas.

"We are thus assured of adequate protection against unfair competition on the part of foreign manufacturers of coal-tar products when normal international exchanges are re-established."

SILVER CHLORIDE HELD TO BE "SWEEPINGS."

The free list provision in the tariff for "sweepings" must be given a broad interpretation, according to a decision by the Board of General Appraisers. The test case before the customs tribunal was in the name of Handy & Harman of Bridgeport, Conn., the firm's importations consisting of material designated as silver chloride. It was classified by the Collector at 10 per cent under Paragraph 65 reading "salts and all other compounds and mixtures of which silver constitutes the element of chief value." Free entry under Paragraph 565 was claimed by the importers.

Judge Brown, the General Appraiser who gave the decision held that the importers had made out a trade definition of the term "sweepings" which would include the merchandise in question. In conclusion, he said it seemed plain that Congress in placing silver and other ores on the free list in Paragraph 565 by adding the term "sweepings" intended to include all silver refuse or waste material which, like the ore, would be only useful for reclaiming the silver. The Collector was reversed.

LIME PRODUCTION EXCEEDS 4,000,000 TONS

An estimate of lime produced and sold in 1916 in the United States, including Porto Rico and Hawaii, just made by G. F. Loughlin of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, indicates a total marketed production of 4,150,000 short tons, a gain of nearly 15 per cent over the total for 1915, which was 3,622,810 short tons. This is the first year in which the production of lime in this country has equaled or exceeded 4,000,000 tons.

Of the 43 States in which lime was produced and sold, 31 reported increase. The remaining States represented less than 6 per cent of the total quantity produced. The only States with output of more than 50,000 tons that showed decrease in 1916 were Michigan, which produced 80,000 tons (a decrease of 1 per cent), and Illinois, which produced 74,000 tons (a decrease of 16 per cent). Washington, which produced 25,000 tons, showed a decrease of 8 per cent.

Hydrated lime in 1916 showed an even more striking increase than total lime, the marketed production amounting to 710,000 tons, a gain of more than 13 per cent. All States in which the production amounted to 5,000 tons or more showed increase. These States included Michigan, Illinois, and Washington, in which the total production of lime decreased.

Prices of lime were generally higher in 1916 than in 1915, though in some places the increase was not great until the close of the year. Companies giving more specific information reported an increase in price of 8 to 20 per cent, or 25 to 60 cents a ton, over the average prices in their respective States in 1915. Business conditions were reported to be improved by a majority of companies and were called abnormally good by a few; but in some States the increased demand for lime was largely offset by increased cost of production and by shortage of labor, fuel, and cars.

W. H. NICHOLS' VIEWS OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Mr. William H. Nichols, chairman of the General Chemical Company expresses great faith in the future of the chemical industry in a short statement written for the financial annual review of the New York *American*. He says:

"The chemical industry of this country is of great size and importance. Generally speaking, it is exceedingly well managed and has not been over-constructed, owing largely to the great cost of plants (much accentuated at this time) and the moderate return on the investment. I should say that it is equal to taking care of the demands of the country, but not in excess. The prospective demand, therefore, being practically equal to the supply, there is no reason to expect a depression in the industry, unless manufacturing generally should shrink considerably after the termination of the war.

"Our people, at least to a moderate extent, have begun to realize the great influence on the future life of the nation which chemistry and the chemist will exert. Although already of commanding importance, it is still in its infancy. Some of the largest and best chemical plants of the world are to be found here, and we need not fear that the men who guide them will not be equal to the problems of the future, whatever they may be. The American chemical industry needs no apologist. On the contrary, it deserves highest commendation for its marvelous contributions during the past two years.

"Owing to the considerable increase of cost due to labor and other conditions, the tendency of prices, I think, is likely to be upward."

Drug and Chemical Markets

OPIUM, MORPHINE AND CODEINE HIGHER

Manufacturers Decline to Book Orders for Forward Shipment—Many Botanical Drugs Advanced—Acetanilid, Resorcin and Oil of Birch Lower

The principal feature of the market for drugs was the announcement by leading importers of another advance in the price of opium, which was attributed to moderate stocks here and enhanced cost of raw material. Morphine and codeine also scored gains in sympathy with opium, and manufacturers are still refusing to book orders or contracts for supplies for forward shipment. Para balsam, Cartagena ipecac root, lavender flowers nux vomica and sloe berries are higher, owing to meager supplies and higher primary markets. Numerous other moderate price advances have been established on various botanical drugs based on smaller production and scant spot stocks. Boric acid closed higher owing to larger export sales and makers being well sold up. Powdered white arsenic and lanoline anhydrous have been marked up because of curtailment in production.

Haarlem oil and sesame oil also scored advances, owing to smaller arrivals here and foreign advices. This is also true of Italian oil of lemon.

Other upward price revisions involved storax, thymol, white Italian castile soap and naphthalene; the increases were attributed to curtailment of stocks here. Hydroquinone was marked down on increased offerings.

In the downward revision of quotations acetanilid, antipyrene and phenolphthalein were affected. This was due to larger production and no cessation of the keen selling competition among manufacturers. Resorcin declined. Lack of demand caused weakness in codliver oil and glycerin. Light orders for saccharin forced values to lower levels. Aggressive selling resulted in lower prices for belladonna leaves, American saffron and manna. Oil of birch suffered a heavy loss.

Sodium benzoate was lower on larger offerings and increased production while makers of tin oxide and toluol reduced quotations because of the lower price of crude materials. Makers cut quotations on oxalic acid because of slow demand and fair accumulation of stocks.

Acetanilid—Freer offerings by makers and a slow demand have had a depressing affect on market values, which scored a further decline of 1c a pound. Offerings are being made at 46c@48c a pound

Acid Boric—Larger export sales, which made heavy inroads in the spot supply, caused a firmer sentiment among refiners. Latter announced an advance of ½c in prices, ranging from 12¼c@13½c a pound. The enhanced cost of production and an active demand may force values to higher levels in the near future.

Acid, Oxalic—Prices eased off ½c a pound under light buying orders and fair stocks. Makers in some quarters marketed supplies at concessions, which resulted in offerings at lower values ranging from 46½c@48c a pound.

Antipyrene—Increased offerings due to a larger production and a light buying movement caused a weaker market and a further drop in prices. Offerings are liberal at $17@$19 a pound, showing a reduction of $1 a pound under recent sales.

Arsenic—A continued scarcity of stocks of white powdered and a steady demand caused higher prices for parcels for immediate delivery. Dealers advanced quotations to 8½c@8¾c a pound.

Asafoetida Gum—Favorable reports from primary sources and small spot stocks of powdered created a firmer sentiment among holders. In most quarters sellers are quoting 5c higher from $1.20@$1.25 a pound

Balsams—Prices closed firmer and higher on spot lots of Para, as a result of an enhancement in the cost of importation. Handlers raised quotations 1c to 49c@50c for Para and to 65c@67c a pound on spot lots of South American.

Belladonna Leaves—The market has again weakened under aggressive competition and prices declined, showing a loss of about 15c a pound. Importers are quoting $1.35@$1.40 a pound, and offerings are fairly large, being confined to spot supplies for immediate delivery.

Castile Soap—Higher cost of raw materials and increased cost of labor as well as transportation stimulated prices on all grades, showing gains of 1c@1⅛c a pound. Italian pure white castile soap is now held by importers at 16⅞c a pound on the spot.

Codeine—The further rise in values of opium created a stronger tone of prices which resulted in manufacturers announcing a noteworthy rise in prices. Makers are quoting on the basis of $9.25 and $10.90 an ounce for sulphate and alkoloid lots, covering 10-ounce lots in one delivery. Manufacturers are not entering contracts or orders for forward delivery.

Codliver Oil—Larger arrivals and small buying orders, led to a weaker spot market for both Norwegian and Newfoundland oils. Resales of spot lots were effected of Norwegian at $112@$120 a barrel as to brand, while Newfoundland oil is selling at $70@$75 a barrel, as to brand, showing declines of $3 and $4 a barrel, respectively.

Glycerin—Prices have lowered on both refined and crude grades, due to a decided falling off in demand and price shading by second hands. Refiners announced a cut in quotations of 1c to 53c@54c a pound for refined, chemically pure in drums and to 54c@55c a pound for supplies in cans. Dynamite in drums was lowered to 49c@50c while reduced figures were established on saponification loose to 39c@40c and soap lye to 35½c@37c a pound on the spot. The lower price of raw materials caused a weaker sentiment in trade circles.

Haarlem Oil—Small arrivals from Holland and firmer values abroad lent a firmer tone to the market. Importers raised quotations on spot supplies to $3.20@$3.30 per gross. showing a gain of 5c a gross over recent sales.

Hydroquinone—Increased offerings by second hands due in part to a slow demand, resulted in a reduction of prices. Offerings are being made at $1.75@$1.80 a pound.

Ipecac Root—A decrease in the supply of powdered Cartagena, and a fair renewal of buying orders, resulted in slightly higher values on spot parcels. Dealers are quoting from $2.40@$2.50 a pound, with few sellers at the inside figure.

Lanoline—The market for anhydrous spot lots has strengthened under a further curtailment of the supply. Offerings were raised 3c to 55c@58c a pound.

Lavender Flowers—An increase in the primary market resulted in higher market values here on spot lots. Importers are quoting 2½c advance to 19c@20c a pound. In most quarters the outside range of values is being named.

Manna—Larger arrivals are having a depressing influence on spot market values. Price shading resulted in the lowering of spot quotations 5c to $1.35@$1.50 for large and to 85c@90c a pound for small manna, while sorts were offered at about 35c@40c a pound.

Morphine—The higher cost of opium and a steady export demand, influenced a firmer upward trend, and there is a likelihood of still higher prices in the near future. Manufacturers are quoting on the basis of $7.40 an ounce for bulk supplies in lots of 25 ounces, in one delivery. Makers are not entering orders or contracts for supplies for forward delivery.

Naphthalene—A continued active demand and smaller stocks, coupled with producers being fairly well sold, tended to stimulate prices for spot lots, which scored a gain of 1c a pound on both ball and flake supplies. Sellers are quoting 10c@10½c a pound for prompt spot deliveries. For better quality 12c is being asked. There has been an increased demand for supplies, particularly from manufacturers of coal-tar intermediates.

Nux Vomica—Firmer primary markets led to a corresponding advance here. According to cable information supplies abroad are being offered sparingly at a price equal to 7½c a pound laid down here. Importers are offering spot lots at 7½c@8c a pound, for whole supplies, while powdered is offered at 11c@11½c a pound.

Oil of Lemon—Stronger primary markets abroad caused a decidedly firmer sentiment among holders of spot lots here. Importers advanced quotations 10c@15c a pound and are asking $1.15@$1.20 a pound. Owing to the stronger

statistical position here and abroad, still higher prices are confidently looked for.

Oil of Wintergreen—Liberal offerings and price shading resulted in lower quotations on spot lots of sweet birch oil, which scored a decline of 30c a pound. Sellers offered supplies freely at $2.50@$2.70 a pound. Offerings of synthetic supplies were lowered to $1.15 a pound.

Opium—A further diminution of spot stocks and difficulty in securing shipments from abroad helped the spot market, and resulted in a rise of $1 a pound on all varieties. Importers are quoting on the basis of $14 for Turkish druggists' supplies in cases and $15.50 a pound for granular and powdered. There has been no improvement in the demand from domestic buyers, while for export, fair sales are reported.

Phenolphthalein—Another marked reduction in prices was established for phenolphthalein, bringing the spot quotation down to $22@$23.75 a pound. Larger production and a small buying interest were responsible for the depression.

Resorcin—Prices suffered a marked decline, under larger production, which stimulated a market increase in offerings at irregular values. Offerings are being made at a reduction of $5 a pound to $17@$19 a pound. As this failed to encourage larger buying orders the market closed barely steady.

Saffron—Further selling competition among dealers and small buying orders, resulted in a depressed market for American flowers, and prices scored a further decline of 5c a pound. Sellers are quoting for 70c@75c on spot lots for immediate delivery.

Saccharin—An easier sentiment among holders caused price shading. Prices were lowered 40c to $20@$21 a pound.

Sesame Oil—Recent small arrivals and strong advices from abroad, coupled with scant spot supplies here resulted in a firmer and higher market. Importers raised quotations to $1.25@$1.30 a pound.

Sloe Berries—Small arrivals and advancing primary markets led to higher spot quotations here. Offerings are moderate due to a further fair shrinkage in spot stocks and holders are naming 80c@90c a pound, or 10c a pound above recent prices.

Sodium Benzoate—Lack of buying interest and a fair accumulation of stocks resulted in lower prices. Quotations were cut to $7.75@$8.25 a pound.

Storax—The market for this gum is firmer, due to small stocks and a steady demand. Sellers as a rule are refusing to shade prices of $3.15@$3.25 a pound.

Thymol—The continued upward movement of values at the primary market, which stimulated the demand here, influenced a decidedly firmer tone and a market rise on spot lots of 50c a pound. Owing to limited offerings quotations closed wholly nominal at $11.45@$11.50 a pound. for crystals and at $11.25@$12.20 a pound for iodide lots.

Tin Oxide—Makers announced a reduction of 2c a pound, owing to the lower price of tin. Parcels on the spot for immediate delivery are offered at 46c@48c a pound.

Toluol—The market eased off slightly for spot lots at $1.90 a gallon for supplies in bulk, showing a net change covering a decline of $2 a gallon. Contract prices remain wholly nominal at $1.60 a gallon.

FLUCTUATIONS IN GLYCERIN PRICES

Glycerin was ushered into 1916 with pronounced symptoms of depression. Following the course of the C. P. grade we find the hig mark of 62c a pound that had obtained for a month or more had been shattered by second hands and 52½c a pound was their asking price at the opening of the new year. Refiners were holdinc at 60c a pound but by the first of February their quotations had been reduced to 53c a pound. From that time the declines were steady, with variations in the quotations of second hands and refiners a bit more pronounced in dynamite grades than in the C. P. Crude glycerin was then being produced in even increasing quantity and by March refiners had reduced prices for the C. P. to 51c while dynamite glycerin was sold at 45c by second hands. About this time fats and oils began their remarkable climb which necessitated higher prices for glycerin and in the advance C. P. glycerin again reached 62c a pound by the latter part of April.

Toward the end of May values again began to weaken. The downward movement was helped along by gradual reductions in the cost of the raw materials, and a lessening demand which later induced more spirited competitive selling especially among second hands. Refiners were reducing in conformity with the reductions in the raw materials, but second hands persistently discounted every decline by 2c and 3c a pound. By the middle of August producers quotations had reached 37½c for the C. P. and sales by second hands had been made at 35c a pound.

These low prices stimulated buying, prices steadied and in September the next advance was under way. Costs of raw materials also increased further affecting glycerin values.

Some weeks ago there were large transactions in the Dynamite grade, the buying being by both domestic consumers and by exporters, the latter being confirmed by Custom House statistics, showing November exports of glycerin were larger than any of the previous months. December exports are reported to be still larger. C. P. Glycerin in consequence, advanced to 56c per lb. in drums and 57c per lb. in cans.

The peace overtures followed and there was a natural expectation that prices would recede—but the explosives makers, evidently deeming it a favorable moment to buy, purchased large quantities—about 300 carloads—with deliveries extending all over 1917 and this was followed by inquiries for several hundred tons for export. With the looming up of peace possibilities, buying of C. P. glycerin became limited to urgent immediate needs and speculators showed some uneasiness and sold at prices under refiners quotations.

OZOKERITE SCARCE AND HIGHER

Ozokerite is so scarce that holders of stock can ask almost any price that the requirements for this product will stand. Quotations at present are given as 55 cents and 65 cents a pound, but these are purely nominal. Austria has been the principal source for ozokerite, but with the intense prosecution of the war in Galicia and in nearly all of the producing section, any surmise as to stocks or conditions of this wax after the war can only be problematical.

Deposits of ozokerite are found in considerable quantity in Utah but not sufficiently concentrated to make them commercially workable. With the outbreak of the war and the rapidly advancing prices of the imported product, interest in the manufacture of the domestic wax was renewed, but so far as is known no active development has resulted. In the last report of the United States Geological Survey there was nothing said in regard to production. Work on the claims had not progressed much past the nominal assessment work required by law on all unpatented mining claims. Local dealers have been in receipt of numerous letters regarding the discovery of new deposits and producing conditions, but in none has there been found sufficient encouragement to pursue the project beyond the correspondence stage.

It follows that ceresin wax being but a refined product of ozokerite should also be nominal in supply and in price. It was used extensively as a constituent in wood fillers and floor varnishes. While ozokerite was used principally as the source for ceresin, it also found some use in composition with other ingredients as an insulating product.

APPEALS PHOSPHORIC ANHYDRIDE CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—The Assistant Attorney General at New York has been instructed to file with the United States Court of Customs Appeals in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, an application for a review of a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers involving the classification of phosphoric anhydride cr phosphorus pentoxide.

The merchandise was assessed at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, for "all other acids and acid anhydrides not specially provided for" or at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem as a chemical compound put up in packages of less than 2½ pounds gross weight under paragraph 17 of the same act, but was held by the Board to be free of duty under paragraph 387 of the act as phosphoric acid.

Heavy Chemical Markets

FREE OFFERINGS DEPRESS CHEMICALS

Several Bargains Picked Up by Consumers From Second-Hands—Manufacturers Maintain Former Quotations

Chemicals offered on spot were for the most part neglected by the consumers during the week and as a consequence there was a predominance of sellers. Under the circumstances it was natural that prices should suffer a slight depression in the hands of inexperienced dealers. Buyers took advantage of the situation and met the sacrifices with still lower bids. These tactics proved successful and several bargains were picked up during the week. Manufacturers and the more experienced dealers refrained from becoming competitively active and as a rule maintained their former quotations.

Acetic Acid—Manufacturers are at capacity on orders, and spot supplies of all grades are limited and prices inflated. The quotations that follow are the same as last week, and while these prices may be shaded in some quarters, transient business is required to pay a premium: 28 per cent, 4½c@5c a pound; 56 per cent, 9c@10c; 70 per cent, 11¼c@11½c.; 80 per cent, 13c@14c; glacial, 20c@25c a pound.

Acid Muriatic—Former quotations on muriatic of 1⅜c a pound for the 18 degree, 1½c for the 20 degree and 2⅛c for the 22 degree were maintained. Contracts on 18 and 20 degree in quantities over the year were quoted at 1c a pound.

Acid Nitric—Nitric acid was moving slowly on spot at prices based on 6c a pound for the 42 degree.

Acid Sulphuric—The market for sulphuric acid is strengthening and prices were advanced by most sellers. The brimstone 66 degree was advanced to $30 a ton and the 60 degree to $20@$22 a ton. Pyrite acid was held at $27 a ton for the 66 degree and $17@$18 a ton for the 60 degree.

Alums—There were no changes in alum quotations and business was reported as quiet. Ammonium alum was quoted at 4c a pound for the lump; potassium at 6c@6½c for the lump according to seller; chrome alum at 23c a pound, and aluminum sulphate, low grade, at 2c and the iron free at 3½c a pound.

Bleaching Powder—The spot market is holding fairly firm for bleach and second hand quotations again range from 4c¼@4½c a pound in domestic drums to 6¼c in export drums. Manufacturers have little to offer either on spot or for contract over the year.

Copper Sulphate—Leading manufacturers have made no change in their quotations of 14c a pound for blue vitriol 98-99 per cent. In the open market quotations ranged from 12½c@13c a pound for spot and January delivery. The 95 per cent was held at 10½c a pound.

Potassium Bichromate—Sales were reported at 40c@41c a pound by second hands, a loss of 1c to 1½c a pound from the quotations of last week.

Potash, Caustic—There is still a scarcity of caustic potash all grades. Dealers are offering the 88-92 per cent at 85c a pound f. o. b. works. With stocks of the better grade available the 70-75 per cent was said to be exhibiting little or no signs of activity. This grade was offered at 67c a pound works.

Potassium Chlorate—Spot offerings of potassium chlorate were not in large quantities during the week and prices were steady at 64c@65c a pound. Manufacturers quotations were 70c on contract and 75c a pound for nearby deliveries.

Potassium Prussiate—Offerings of prussiates from newer sources are holding values a little easy. The yellow prussiate was held in some quarters at 88c@90c a pound and the red prussiate could have been bought at $2.50 a pound. The range was up to 95c on the former and to $3 on the latter according to seller.

Saltpetre—Values continue at the high level in consequence of the high cost of the basic product potassium muriate. For the powder 31c a pound is asked, for the granular 32c and for the crystals 35c a pound.

Soda Ash—In the hands of resellers soda ash has been just a bit erratic in the last week or two with fluctuations apparently without reason. Sales of several cars were reported at $2.90 per cwt. for the light, 58 per cent, and it was said that there was still a little on the market that could have been had at that price at the close. There was little or no spot offered by manufacturers in the week, but according to their views quotations were 3¼c@3½c per running pound.

Sodium Bichromate—The quotations of the bichromate has not advanced from the recently attained low levels. Second hands were in a position to offer supplies at 17½c @18c a pound in fair size amounts, and it was reported that quite a bit of business was transacted.

Soda, Caustic—As has been the case for the last week or two, caustic soda was again offered in certain quarters at slight concessions from the prices generally quoted. For the 76 per cent fused offers were had at 4¼c a pound for spot. Manufacturers that had been offering limited quantities on spot in the week previous at 4½c a pound, have been out of the market for the last few days.

Sodium Prussiate—Manufacturers report the movement of prussiate stocks in good quantity. Prices have settled to 33c a pound for spot and contracts are offered at the same price with protection.

COCHIN-CHINA'S TRADE IN ROOTS, OILS, PEPPER AND GINSENG INCREASING

Copra Exports Decline—Cocoanut Oil Manufactured for Soap Factories—Opium Trade a Government Monopoly—Imports of Chemicals and Medicines

WASHINGTON, D. C. January 3—The trade in chemicals and medicines with French Indo-China is given in detail in a report to the Department of Commerce by Consul Lawrence P. Briggs, located at Saigon. He says:

"Cochin China has an area of about 25,000 square miles, and is inhabited by about 3,500,000 people, including 10,000 whites and 300,000 Chinese. Its entire trade, as well as most of that of southern Anam, Cambodia, and part of Laos, passes through the port of Saigon.

"Chemical products, prepared medicines, and medicinal spices are imported to the value of about $600,000 per year. The importation of chemical products and prepared medicines has diminished since the beginning of the war because of the decrease in the European population, but the trade in medicinal spices, mainly of Chinese origin and consumption, has been unaffected by conditions in Europe. In 1914 France furnished 54 per cent of the chemicals and Hongkong 25 per cent, but in 1915 the mother country supplied over 60 per cent and Hongkong and China about 28 per cent. The most important items are cedar products from France; potassium, potassium carbonate, and caustic soda from Hongkong and China; zinc and lead oxide mainly from France; and morphine from France and England.

"Over 60 per cent of the prepared medicines come from France and nearly all the rest from Hongkong and China. Medicinal spices are imported from China and Hongkong by the Chinese dealers for use among the Chinese and natives. The only item of commercial interest to Americans is about $15,000 worth of ginseng root.

"Pepper is one of the commodities America might purchase advantageously in this market.

"Copra exports declined slightly because of an insufficient demand. Prices quoted were 12 piasters per picul on September 1, 1914; 6.50 piasters on September 1, 1915; and 9.50 piasters on September 1, 1916. The 1916 exports will probably be less than two-thirds of those of 1915. This product formerly went almost exclusively to France, but an increasing amount is being sold in the market at Singapore. A gradually increasing amount of coconut oil is being manufactured for the soap factories of Haifong and as a substitute for petroleum and lubricating oil."

Color and Dyestuff Markets

VEGETABLE DYEING MATERIALS HIGHER

Consumption Somewhat Curtailed by the Increased Cost—Lull in Coal-Tar Color Trade—Intermediates in Good Demand

The feature of the market for vegetable dyeing materials is the difficulty and increasing cost of replenishing supplies of imported products. This condition is working to still higher prices in gambier, myrobalans, sumac, etc., and the scarcity in the supplies of these commodities would be more acutely felt if consumption were not somewhat curtailed as a result of high prices.

The increasing demand for logwood extract, hematine, quercitron extract and similar products of domestic manufacture redeems the apparent lack of interest for these products in the home markets. Prices on these articles are holding fairly firm, though there is some evidence of underselling. Conditions have changed from those of a year ago, and instead of seeking goods to sell it is now a case of disposing of them, and good selling ability is required to make a sale. It is possible that there are instances in which this ability is lacking, and when salesmanship fails, cutting offers an excellent substitute.

There was said to be a lull in the buying of coal-tar colors. Manufacturers have the large consumers pretty well covered on contract for their immediate needs, and it was the impression in some quarters that the future of the spot market depended not a little upon the ability of the manufacturer to deliver up to specifications. Intermediates were in good demand. Increased production in a few of the products is relieving the stringency that has prevailed for some time. Several manufacturers are about to make announcements regarding the marketing of new products.

Albumen—The albumens have been moving in moderate quantities and prices are holding at the higher levels in consequence of high primary quotations. Imported egg albumen was again quoted from 76c@80c a pound, but very little was offered at the lower figure. On shipment quotations were around 75c a pound. Low grades of domestic blood albumen were offered as low as 32c a pound while the better qualities of domestic, with the imported grades, were commanding 38c@42c a pound.

Archil—There was a little business reported in archil and from the inquiries in the market dealers are anticipating greater interest. The prices range from 16c@18c a pound for the double extract and from 20c@30c a pound for the concentrated according to quality.

Cochineal—A fair demand was reported for cochineal and prices were held at the recent reductions to 55c @60c a pound. There were some holders of small parcels disposing of their stocks at concessions, but the prices quoted represented the views of most sellers.

Cutch—A little movement is in progress for cutch on contract orders but the spot market is very quiet. A fair amount of stocks are on hand and some dealers are willing to accept 9c@10c a pound for a quick turn, others refuse to quote under 11c and again as high as 15c is asked according to brand.

Divi-Divi—Spot supplies of divi-divi are in little better quantity than in recent weeks, but the demand is good and prices are holding around $52@$55 a ton.

Gambier—Some dealers have not found gambier very active in the last week or two, but spot stocks are low and offers were usually around 12c a pound. On shipment 11c a pound was quoted, but arrivals are uncertain.

Indigo—Superior grades of indigo are scarce. Demands for the indigos have not increased to any extent, but values are very firm. There are some stocks of Madras indigo afloat, but it was said that most of it was to be delivered against earlier sales. The values were held as previously quoted and ranged from around $1.25 for the Madras to $3.90 for Bengal.

Logwood—The situation in the logs and in the products has undergone no material change in the last few weeks. Prices range from $18@$20 a ton up to $45@$50 a ton according to the grades of the wood and also the seller. A good quality of Hayti was said to have been obtainable at $30 a ton, Jamaica at $40 and Mexican Campeche up to $50 a ton. Exporters report an unusually good week in the demand for the extract. Domestic consumption was reported as fair. Quotations on logwood products varied somewhat, but the quotations that follow are for standard grades: solid, 29c@30c a pound; liquid, 51 degree, 15c@16c a pound; hematine paste, 18c@20c, and hematine crystals, 30c@34c a pound.

Myrobalans—Practically all the spot supplies of myrobalans have been absorbed and it was said that little dependence could be put on shipments, and that only from 1-3 to ½ of the quantity bid for in primary markets was received, on account of the scarcity in shipping space. Quotations given were $62@$65 a ton.

Nutgalls—Only a very small amount of blue Aleppo nutgalls was available and the price asked was 65c a pound. Chinese nutgalls were advanced to 22c@25c a pound, on increased cost of importation. Over a third of the bill on a recent arrival of nutgalls was for expense incident to shipping.

Sumac—There is little change in the sumac situation. Stocks were offered at $78@$80 a ton on spot, but there is still a scarcity, and shipping conditions have not improved. The demand is reported good.

Turmeric—Only a moderate demand was noted for turmric but prices are beginning to stiffen owing to difficulties in obtaining supplies from abroad. Quotations ranged from 6¼c on the China to 8½@9½c for the Madras and Aleppey, with from 1c@1½c a pound added for grinding.

COAL-TAR DERIVATIVES

Acid Benzoic—Quite a bit of business has been reported in benzoic acid on contract. Quotations were again given as $6 a pound for deliveries over the first six months of the year and $5 on yearly contracts, provided the aggregate quantity amounts to 1,000 pounds monthly. On spot around $9 a pound was quoted.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Supplies of aniline oil are finding their way into the trade at 22c a pound through resale lots, but manufacturers are quoting up to 24c a pound for immediate deliveries. The salts range around 29c@30c a pound.

Benzaldehyde—Spot quotations on benzaldehyde are rather firm at $5.50 a pound for a chlorine free product. Contracts can be made at $5 a pound and in quantity at a little less.

Benzol—Producers report large quantities of benzol contracted for over the year and only limited quantities still available. For the pure 55c@60c a gallon was quoted according to the terms of delivery and for the commercial 50c@55c a gallon. In the spot market 58c a pound was usually quoted for large amounts.

Naphthylamine—The demand for naphthylamine is reported good on spot and considerable amounts are being forwarded on contracts. Quotations on spot are $1.25 a pound which is shaded on contract according to quantity, and the length of time for proportionate deliveries.

Nitrotoluol—Dealers are asking around 65c a pound for nitrotoluol for spot, which is just a shade lower than had been quoted in the weeks before the Holidays. The ortho and para are in very firm position with a good demand for spot, being held at $1.20 on contract and $1.50 a pound on spot for the ortho and $1.50 on contract and $1.70 on spot for the para.

Paranitraniline—Production of paranitraniline has been increased and the selling is more distributed than has been the case in the past. Prices had declined a little as a consequence, but the article appears firm at $1.40 and $1.50 a pound. Contracts were offered at $1.20 a pound.

Resorcin—Quotations on U. S. P. resorcin were reduced in certain quarters to $17 a pound, following the appearance of the product from several new sources. The crude was maintained at $9 a pound.

Toluidine—Quite a few inquiries were in the market during the week for the ortho and paratoluidine. Manufacturers are quoting $1.45 on contract and $1.65 on spot for the ortho and $1.70 on contract and $1.90 on spot for the para. Toluidine is being offered in several quarters with quotations around $1 a pound.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	lb.	.46	— .48
Acetone	lb.	.22½	— .23
Acetphenetidin	lb.	20.00	—24.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	2.00	— 2.05
Agar Agar	lb.	.40	— .55
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.70	— 2.72
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal.	2.72	— 2.74
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.76	— 2.77
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.90	— .95
97 p.c.	gal.	.95	— 1.00
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.64	— .65
188 proof	gal.	.65	— .67
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	1.22	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	1.00	— 1.12
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—15.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—22.75
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb, Dom., bbls., casks	lb.	.11	— .12
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.00	— 4.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15	— .17
Needle powder	lb.	.15	— .16
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .48½
Crimson	lb.	.70	— .73
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	17.00	—19.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.58	— .61
White	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	—56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	—52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.20	— .21
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .20
Chlorate	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .22
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60	— .63
90 per cent	gal.	.58	— .59
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.65	— 2.85
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Napthol sublimed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Unsublimed	lb.	.80	— .85
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.90
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— 3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subgallate	lb.	2.80	— 2.95
Subnitrate	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Valerate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .09
Bromine, bulk, technical	lb.	—	— 1.40
U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05	— .06
Imported	lb.	.25	— .26
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.00	—11.50
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— .86½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .87½
10's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .88
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .68½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .87
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	—	— .88
Monobromated	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.10
Powdered	lb.	4.10	— 4.20
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.05	— .05½
Disulphide, technical, drs.	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Castoreum	lb.	—	— —
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04¾
Chloral Hydrate		1.28½	— 1.45
Charcoal Willow, pow'd	lb.	.05¾	— .06½
Wood, pow'd	lb.	.06	— .07
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .25
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .65
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .59
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .23
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .15
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.15
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.41	— .45
Oleate	oz.	.81	— .94
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	4.25	— 4.50
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.	—	— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	— .40
Cases, fingers	lb.	.42	— .44
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	—	—10.90
Ounces	oz.	—	—11.00
Eighths	oz.	—	—11.40
Phosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 8.85
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 9.25
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.31	— .32
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.37	— .42
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Spanish Apples	lb.	—	—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	11.00	—11.15
Cream of Tartar, cryst	lb.	—	— .40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.90	— 2.05
Creosote carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	1.36	— 1.45
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.26	— .27
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .69
Small	lb.	.53	— .54
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.22	— .23
Reeds	lb.	.75	— .80
Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70	— 3.75
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s	—	— 1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph),			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.68	— .70
Spanish	lb.	.69	— .70
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.99	— 1.09
Formaldehyde	lb.	.12	— .12½
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45	— 2.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.53	— .54
Drums and bbls. added.			
C. P. in cans	lb.	.54	— .55
Dynamite, drum included	lb	.49	— .50
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.39	— .40
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.35½	— .37
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Goa Powder	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—15.90
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	3.20	— 3.30
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.65	— .73
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.48	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.14	— .15
Hydrogen Peroxide			
4 oz. bottles	gross	—	— 6.50
10 oz. bottles	gross	—	—10.25
Pint bottles	gross	—	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Ichthyol	lb.	12.00	—17.75
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	lb	.55	— .58
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.23	— .23¼
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.31½	— .35½
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Lupulin	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Lycopodium	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs.	lb.	.20	— .22½
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Epsom Salts,			
Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
U. S. P.	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.20
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	—	— 4.50
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.72
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Small flake	lb.	.85	— .90
Sorts	lb.	.35	— .40
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.20	— 3.35
Recryst	lb.	3.90	— 5.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	80.00	—82.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.07
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.10
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .60
Powdered	lb.	—	— .62
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .63
50 p.c.	lb	—	— .86
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.43
Corrosive Sublimate cryst	lb	—	— 1.34
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.29
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.57
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.67
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.67
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.72
Methylene Blue	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.13	— .15

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.18	— .21
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 7.40
1-oz. vials		—	— 7.45
⅛-oz. vials, 2½-oz, boxes	oz.	—	— 7.65
⅛-oz, vials, 1-oz, boxes	oz.	—	— 7.70
Diacetyl hydrochloride ⅛oz.	oz.	—	— 8.60
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.18	— .19
Irish	lb.	.08	— .12
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	10.00	—10.50
Tonquin	oz.	15.00	—15.75
Grain, Cab	oz.	16.00	—16.75
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—25.75
Druggists	oz.	23.00	—24.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Napthalene, flake	lb.	.10	— .10½
Balls	lb.	.10	— .10½
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07½	— .08
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .11½
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—14.50
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—14.55
Granular	lb.	—	—15.50
Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	—	—15.50
Orthoform	oz.	1.35	— 1.37
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal		2.50	— 2.90
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.30	— .31
Petrolatum, light amber bbls	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
Cream	lb.	.06	— .06½
Lily white	lb.	.08	— .08½
Snow white	lb.	.11½	— .12
Phenolphthalein	lb.	22.00	—23.75
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .80
Red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— —
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.85
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .76
Potassium acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Bicarb	lb.	1.40	— 1.47
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	—	— 1.45
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.75
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Nitrate (Saltpeter)	lb.	.32	— .33
Permanganate	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd bbls.	lb.	.03½	— .04
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	—	— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.06½	— .08
Rasped	lb.	.04½	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.07	— .08
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .55
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .55½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .56
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .57
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .60
Second hands	oz.	.55	— .57
Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
German	oz.	—	— —
Java	oz.	—	— .60
Quinidine, Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .93
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .55
Resorcin crystals	lb.	17.00	—19.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.33½	— .34½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	lb.	.59	— .62
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .04
Saccharin	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Safrol	lb.	—	— —
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, bulk	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Second hands	lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Sandalwood	lb.	.11	— .17
Ground	lb.	.13	— .20
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	36.00	—42.00
Powdered	lb.	37.00	—38.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	— .26
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61
Nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	.46⅝	— .47⅛
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.16¾	— .17
Marseilles, white	lb.	.14	— .15
Green, pure	lb.	.14	— .15
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .10½
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Mottled, pure	lb.	.12	— .13
Ordinary	lb.	.09	— .10
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .62
Granular U. S. P.	lb.	.70	— .72
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	7.75	— 8.20
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½	— .04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.72	— .76
Glycerophosphate crystale	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hyposulphite	lb.	.01¾	— .02¼
Hypophosphite, U. S. P., gran.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Salicylate bulk	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½	— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.85	— 2.95
Potato, granulated	lb.	.06	— .06½
Powdered	lb.	.07	— .07½
Storax, liquid	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	— .81
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	.42	— .50
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Powder	oz.	—	— 1.35
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.95
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.32	— .34
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.20
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.25	— .30
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.50	— .56
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.54	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	11.00	—11.50
Iodide	lb.	11.25	—12.20
Tin, crystals	lb.	.30½	— .31
Bichloride	lb.	.14¼	— .14¾
Oxide	lb.	.46	— .48
Toluol, pure, bulk	gal.	1.90	— 2.05
Commercial	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Artificial	lb.	.11	— .11½
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.56	— .59
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .06

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c.	lb.	.07	— .08
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.19	— .20
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex Toluol	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Boric, cryst, sacks	lb.	.12¼	— .13½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.12¼	— .12½
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.20	— 4.24
Carbolic Cryst, U. S. P. drs.	lb.	.53	— .54
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .63
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.61	— .63
50 to 100-lb tins	lb.	.59	— .60
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.15
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .65
Powder	lb.	—	— .65½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent	gal	.75	— .80
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.22	— .29
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P. 10%	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½	— .06¾
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½	— .20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, Cryst, casks	lb.	.46½	— .48
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Phosphoric	lb.	.30	— .32
Pyrogalic, resublimed	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Crystals, bottles	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .17
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals	lb.		— .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.		— .65
richloracetic	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Valeric	lb.	2.45	— 3.00

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.05	—13.50
Artificial	lb.	5.10	— 5.45
Amber, crude	lb.	—	— 1.00
Rectified	lb.	1.25	— 1.55
Anise	lb.	1.04	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	2.35	— 2.55
Bergamot	lb.	6.20	— 6.55
Synthetic	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.25	— 3.80
Cade	lb.	.64	— .70
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.82	— .88
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Caraway	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Cassia, 75@80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.07	— 1.15
Lead Free	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.70	— .80
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.47	— .48
Java	lb.	.84	— .87
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Bottles	lb.	1.30	— 1.33
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	9.95	—11.95
Cubebs	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Cumin	lb.	4.20	— 4.30
Erigeron	lb.	.97	— 1.02
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	— .75
California	lb.	.65	— .67
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.95	— 4.45
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.85	— 3.95
Bourbon	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Turkish	lb.	3.25	— 3.65
Ginger	lb.	—	— 8.00
Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	— 1.95
Hemlock	lb.	.62	— .64
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.00	—16.25
Twice rect.	lb.	16.00	—17.25
Wood	lb.	1.65	— 3.45
Lavender flowers	lb.	3.95	— 4.20
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Garden	lb.	.60	— .65
Lemon	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Lemongrass	lb.	.79	— .84
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Linaloe	lb.	2.82	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Malefern	lb.	—	— —
Mustard, natural	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Artificial	lb.	25.00	—29.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	—58.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	—65.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—18.50
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	— 1.12
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.15

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Origanum	lb.	.18	— .23
Patchouli	lb.	15.00	—15.75
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
French	lb.	6.00	— 6.45
Pimento	lb.	1.72	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	— .90
Rhodium	lb.	2.90	— 5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	12.95	—14.95
Synthetic	lb.	2.80	— 2.95
Rosemary, French	lb.	.75	— .80
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .42
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	10.70	—10.90
West Indian	lb.	3.70	— 4.20
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.80	— .85
Artificial	lb.	.27	— .28
Savin	lb.	5.95	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Spruce	lb.	.59	— .61
Tansy	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	— 1.55
White, French	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	—	— 4.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.95	— 4.25
Synthetic	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Wormseed	lb.	3.65	— 3.95
Wormwood	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.00	—23.00
Manila	lb.	—	—28.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—45.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	**lb.**	**—**	**—**
Capsicum	**lb.**	**6.25**	**— 6.75**
Cubeb	**lb.**	**4.00**	**— 4.50**
Ginger	**lb.**	**3.50**	**— 4.00**
Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	— —
Pepper	**lb.**	**5.00**	**— 5.50**
Mullein (so-called)	**lb.**	**1.75**	**— 2.00**
Orris	**lb.**	**15.00**	**—25.00**

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.49	— .50
South American	lb.	.65	— .68
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.45	— 6.50
Oregon	gal.	.80	— .85
Peru	lb.	3.60	— 3.70
Tolu	lb.	.35	— .36

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.40	— .49
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .19
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.13½	— .15
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .10½
Buckthorn	lb.	.29	— .30
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .23
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.09½	— .10
Carcarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.34	— .40
Broken	lb.	.27	— .34
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	—	— —
Broken	lb.	—	— —
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .19
Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.13	— .14
Cotton Root	lb.	.07½	— .08
Cramp	lb.	.13½	— .15½
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .07½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08½	— .11
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16	— .19
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.05	— .06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	— .30
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickley Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .12
Northern	lb.	.11	— .12
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50¼
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.09	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.30	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.13½	— .15½
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	— .09½
White	lb.	.11	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.05	— .05½
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05½	— .06½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	— .24
St. Ignatius	lb.	.20	— .21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.06	— .06½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.89	— .94
Para	lb.	.57	— .62
Surinam	lb.	.65	— .67
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	— 6.45
Cuts	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.50	— 3.40
South American	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Green label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42	— .45
XX	lb.	.47	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .49
Fish	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	— .12½
Juniper	lb.	.07	— .08
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .05½
Poke	lb.	.09½	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	— .08
Sloe	lb.	.80	— .90
Sumac	lb.	.04½	— .05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.19	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Borage	lb.	.82	— .90
Calendula	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Chamomile, German	lb.		—
Hungarian	lb.	—	— —
Belgian	lb.	—	— —
Roman	lb.	.36	— .42
Spanish	lb.	.55	— .58
Clover Tops	lb.	.23½	— .29
Dogwood	lb.	.13	— .15
Elder	lb.	.24	— .29
Insect, open	lb.		—
Closed	lb.		—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.22	— .30
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .43
Kousso	lb.		—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.19	— .20
Select	lb.	.22	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.36	— .39
Malva, blue	lb.	1.19	— 1.25
Black	lb.	.40	— .50
Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .06
Patchouli	lb.	.36	— .39
Poppy, red	lb.	.50	— .53
Saffron, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Valencia	lb.	11.45	—11.50
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Balmony	lb.	.06	— .07
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Boneset, leaves anl tops	lb.	.06	— .07
Broom Tops	lb.	.10	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.19	— 1.20
Long	lb.	1.25	— 1.27
Cannabis Indica tops	lb.	.85	— 2.50
'atnip	lb.	.06	— .10
'hestnut	lb.	.59	— .64
'hiretta	lb.	.30	— .31
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.35	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .21
Conium	lb.	.20	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.14	— .15
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .08½
Digitalis	lb.	.40	— .60
Dandelion	lb.	.17	— .18
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06½	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.22	— .23½
Grindelia, Robusta	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	3.00	— 3.40
Henna	lb.	10½	— .12
Horehound	lb.	.20	— .22
Jaborandi	lb.	.18	— .21
Laurel	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.49	— .60
Lobelia	lb.	.07½	— .08
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Matico	lb.	.24	— .28
Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	— .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.14	— .16
Pichi	lb.	.09½	— .11
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb.	—	— —
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Rosemary	lb	—	— .09
Rue	lb.	.40	— .50
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— .60
Grinding	lb.	—	— .60
Greek	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Spanish	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Savory	lb.	—	— —
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.65	— .70
Half leaf	lb.	.55	— .59
Siftings	lb.	.40	— .41
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Tinnevelly	lb.	.16	— .26
Pods	lb.	.30	— .35
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10½	— .12½
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.19	— .20
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .11
Thyme	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05½	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04½	— .06
Wintergreen	lb.	.08	— .09
Wormwood	lb.	.19	— .20
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.70	— .73
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .78
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	.80	— .83
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	— .43
Whole	lb.	.35	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.29	— .34
German	lb.	—	— —
Arnica	lb.	.49	— .59
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Bermuda	lb.	.49	— .49½
St. Vincent	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.05	— .06
Belladonna,	lb.	5.00	— 5.05
Powdered	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Beth	lb.	.14½	— .19
Bitter	lb	.22	— .24
Blood	lb.	.11	— .12
Blueflag	lb.	.11½	— .14
Bryonia	lb.	.50	— .80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.30	— .40
American	lb.	.21	— .22
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.50	— 3.40
Unbleached	lb.	.25	— .27
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04½	— .05
Blue	lb.	.04½	— .05
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Colombo, whole	lb.	.12½	— .13
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Cranebill	lb.	.05	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .12
Dandelion, German	lb.	.29	— .31
American	lb.	.28	— .29
Doggrass	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.54½	— .64
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .10
Galangal	lb.	.09½	— .11½
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	— .07
Gentian	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.16½	— .18
Geranium	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.16½	— .19
Bleached	lb.	.21	— .21½
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	— 6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.00	— 5.05
Powdered	lb.	5.50	— 5.70
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	— .54
Hellebore, white	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Black	lb.	.34	— .42
Domestic white	lb.	.18	— .19

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Kava Kava	lb.	.19½	— .21½
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.37½	— .40
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.55	— .69
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.19½	— .21
Spanish, natural	lb.	.16	— .16½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.23	— .24
Mandrake	lb.	.07	— .08
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .16½
Verona	lb.	.12	— .13½
Finger	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.34	— .39
Pellitory	lb.	.32	— .37
Pink, true	lb.	.33	— .35
Pleurisy	lb.	.19½	— .21½
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.20	— .26
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .83
High dried	lb.	.19	— .21½
Cuts	lb.	.40	— 1.60
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	—	— .13½
Senega, Northern	lb.	.64	— .70
Southern	lb.	.67	— .72
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.25	— .27
Stripped	lb.	.28	— .29
Spikenard	lb.	.11	— .13
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10	— .10½
Squill	lb.	.11½	— .13
Stillingia	lb.	.06	— .06½
Stone	lb.	.05	— .05½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.35	— .36
True (Aletris)	lb.	.19	— .20
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.75	— .80
English	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.10	— .10½
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .13½
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.06	— .07

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	—	— —
Anise, Levant	lb.	.13½	— .14
Spanish	lb.	.21	— .22
Star	lb.	.21	— .22
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Dutch	lb.	.05	— .05¾
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Caraway	lb.	.50	— .50¼
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .48
Decorticated	lb.	.65	— .67
Celery	lb.	.17	— .17½
Colchicum	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Conium	lb.	.18	— .19
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15	— .15½
Bleached domestic	lb.	.16	— .16½
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.19	— .19½
Levant	lb.	—	— .19½
Mogador	lb.	.19	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.20	— .20¼
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.59½	— .65
French	lb.	.15	— .15¼
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .20
Flax, whole	per bbl.	10.50	—10.75
Ground	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Foenugreek	lb.	.08	— .08½
Domestic	lb.	.08	— .08½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henbane	lb.	.30	— .32
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07
Larkspur	lb.	.22	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.27	— .27½
Millet, natural	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Hulled	lb.	.07½	— .08
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14¾
Bombay	lb.	.08¾	— .09
California, brown	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Chinese	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dutch	lb.	.13¾	— .13½
English, yellow	lb.	.13	— .13¾
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Parsley	lb.	.21	— .21½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.37	— .37½
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	.35	— .35¼
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11½
Quince, select	lb.	.74	— .78
Rape, English	lb.	.08½	— .09
Japanese	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.24	— .25
Stavesacre	lb.	.30	— .33
Stramonium	lb.	.10	— .11
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	— —
Kombe	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Small	lb.	.04	— .04½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	—	— .09½
Madras	lb.	—	— .08¾
China	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.50	— .90

GUMS

Aloes. Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.08½	— .09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.22	— .24
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.38	— .39
Seconds	lb.	.35	— .36
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.15½	— .16
White	lb.	.31½	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .30
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .95
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.32	— .39
Catechu	lb.	—	— —
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— 68
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.90	— .97
Gamboge	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Guaiac	lb.	.24	— .29
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .98
Kino	lb.	.49	— .57
Locust	lb.	.28	— .30
Mastic	lb.	.39	— .40
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.20	— .21
Siftings	lb.	.20	— .21
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.11½	— .12
Strained	lb.	.34	— .34½
Tears	lb.	.14	— .14½
Sandarac	lb.	.27½	— .29
Senegal, picked	lb.	.22	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.20	— 8.65
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Seconds	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Thirds	lb.	—	— —
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.20½	— .21
Bees, white	lb.	.44	— .50
Yellow crude	lb.	.34	— .35
Refined	lb.	.38	— .39
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .24
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.44	— .45
No. 2	lb.	.38	— .39
No. 3	lb.	.28	— .29
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	—	— —
White	lb.	—	— —
Japan	lb.	.17	— .17½
Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.55	— .60
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .35½
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	— —

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.04½	— .05
56 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .10
70 p.c.	lb.	.11¼	— .11½
80 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .14
Glacial	lb.	.20	— .25
Alkali, 48%, bgs., works	100 lbs.	—	— —
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b	100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Powdered	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Alum chrome	lb.	.23	— .25
Potash, lump	lb.	—	— .06½
Ground	lb.	—	— .06¾
Powdered	lb.	—	— .07
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Aluminum, Sulph. low	lb.	.02	— .03
High Grade	lb.	.03½	— .04
Aluminum Chloride, liq.	lb.	—	— .05
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.05¼	— .06¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.11	— .12
Granulated, white	lb.	.16	— .17
Lump	lb.	.20	— .21
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	—	— —
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	90.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	—	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.00	—30.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04½	— .06½
Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		3.50	— 3.55
Carbide	ton	73.00	—75.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	— .37
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.45	— .47
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .47
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .18
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	4.00	— 4.50
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	— .11¼
White cryst.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .12¾
Granulated	lb.	—	— .12¾
Powdered	lb.	.13¾	— .14¼
Arsenate	lb.	.08¼	— .09
Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	—	— .07¼
Red, American	lb.	—	— .07¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .08
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.06¾	— .07
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .01¾
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .01¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02⅛	— .02¼
Nitric acid,			
36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¾	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	— .05¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¾	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .04¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .41
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.87	— .90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.68	— .75
Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton.		450.00	—460.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Yellow	lb.	.88	— .90
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.31	— .35
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	.03	— .03¼
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	.18	— .20
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal.Soda, Am.	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.50	— 5.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.		5.00	— 5.25
Chlorate	lb.	.26	— .28
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.70
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.15	— 3.30
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .14
Prussiate	lb.	.33	— .35
Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.60	— .75

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.	—	
60 p. c. per 100 lbs.		3.50	— 4.50
Sulphur (crude, f.o.b. New York	ton		—29.50
Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton		—30.50
Sulphuric Acid		—	
60 deg.	lb.	.03¼	— .01
66 deg carboys..per 100 lbs.		1.50	— 1.55
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02	— .02¼
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.00	— 9.00
Acid H	lb.	—	— 2.50
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, white	lb.	—	— 2.20
Acid Naphthosulphonic		—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.40	— .45
p-Amidophenol	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	—	— 5.50
Aniline Oil	lb.	.22	— .26
Aniline Salts	lb.	.29	— .31
Aniline for red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.10	— .12
Anthraquinone		—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.55	— .60
Benzol, Com.	gal.	.60	— .65
Benzidine	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	— 3.50
Chlorobenzol, contract	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine		—	— —
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	—15.00
a—Dianisidine		—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.57	— .65
m—Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.80	— 1.05
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .60
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .90
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.80	— .90
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Dioxynaphthalene		—	— —
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone		—	— —
Mononitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Naphthalene	lb.	.10	— .10½
Naphthalenediamine		—	— —
a—Naphthol		—	— —
b—Naphthol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
a—Naphthylamine	lb.	—	— 1.25
b—Naphthylamine		—	— —
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.30	— 1.80
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .20
o—Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .55
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitronaphthol		—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.65	— .75
o-Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	— 1.50
p-Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	— 1.70
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Phthalic Anhydride		—	— —
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	—	—25.00
Technical	lb.	—	— 9.00
Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
o—Toluidine, contract	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
p—Toluidine, contract	lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.25	— 2.50
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.75	— 2.00
M-Toluylenediamine		—	— —
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	lb.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .85

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.30
Acid Brown	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	8.00	10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	1.10	— 2.00
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Acid Red	lb.	2.85	— 4.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	2.25	— 4.25
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Orange	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Alpine Red	lb.	—	— —
Alpine Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Azo Carmine	lb.	—	— —
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	—	— —
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Aurine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.85	— 2.30
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.75	— 2.75
Bright Red	lb.	—	— —
Chrome Blue	lb.	—	— —
Chrome Red	lb.	—	— —
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	—	— 1.60
Congo Red	lb.	—	— 2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	—	— 7.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	—	— —
Direct Black	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Direct Blue	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	—	— 5.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	—	— 2.50
Direct Red	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.75
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Direct Violet	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Fast Scarlet	lb.	—	— —
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Fur Brown B.	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	—	— 8.00
Green Crystals	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— 1.50
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	.35	— .40
Induline	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
Magenta	lb.	—	—10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	—	— —
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	5.50	— 7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Nigrosine, water sol	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	— 6.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	—	— —
Oil Scarlet	lb.	—	— 3.00
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	—	— 2.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	—	— 2.35
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75	— .90
Sulphur Black E.S. ext.conc.	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 150 p.c.	lb.	—	— .85
Sulphur Blue	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.28	— .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	—	— 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Tartrazine	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	—	— 1.10
Victoria Blue	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Victoria Blue base	lb.	—	—25.00
Victoria Green	lb.	—	— —
Victoria Red	lb.	—	— —
Victoria Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Yellow for wool	lb.	—	— —

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.14	— .17
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.55	— .60
Gambier, see tanning			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Oudes	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Guatemala	lb.	2.40	— 2.65
Kurpahs	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Madras	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22	— .24
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— .65
Chinese	lb.	22.	— .25
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning	lb.	—	— —
Sumac, see tanning	lb.	—	— —
Turmeric, Madras	lb	.10¼	— .11½
Aleppey	lb.	.09	— .10
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.08	— .09

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks,	ton	18.00	—20.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .05
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.10	— .12
Logwood, sticks	ton	18.00	—50.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .05
Quercitron, see tanning			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.16	— .18
Concentrated	lb.	.20	— .30
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.09	— .11
Liquid	lb.	.07	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.25	— .30
Concentrated	lb.	—	— —
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.17	— .19
Gall	lb.	—	— .17
Hematine	lb.	.18	— .20
Crystals	lb.	.30	— .34
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.21	— .22
Indigo, natural	lb.	.28	— .30
Solid	lb	—	— .37
Logwool, solid	lb.	.29	— .31
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.15	— .17
Contract	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .30
Paste	lb.	—	— .15
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning			
Quercitron	lb.	.09	— .10
Sumac, see tanning			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.76	— .80
Blood, imported	lb.	.36	— .42
Doemstic	lb.	.32	— .42
Prussian blue	lb.	—	— —
Soluble	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.11	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.20	— .25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi-Divi	ton	52.00	—55.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	55.00	—57.00
Mangrove Bark, S. A.	ton	28.00	—38.00
Myrobolans	ton	62.00	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	—	—50.00
No. 2	ton	—	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton		77.50	—80.00
Virginia, 20% tan	ton	—	—48.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Valonia Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	57.00	—58.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25% tan., bbls.	lb.	.02¼	— .02¾
Clarified, 25% tan. bbls	lb.	.02½	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25% tan	lb.	.02½	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .09
Common	lb.	.11½	— 12
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.21	— .22
No. 2	lb.	.18	— .19
Hemlock, 25% tan	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25% tan	lb.	.03	— .03¾
Crystals, 50% tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55% tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25% tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30% tan, 50% total solids	lb.	.01¼	— .03½
Myrobalans, liquid, 23-25% tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50% tan	lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25% tan	lb.	.03¾	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35-37% tan treated	lb.	.06	— .07
35-37% tan, untreated	lb.	.05¾	— .06½
35-37% tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	— .08
Solid, 65% tan, ordinary	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Clarified	lb.	.08	— .09
Spruce, liquid, 20% tan, 50% total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¾
Sumac, liquid, 25% tan	lb.	.06	— .12
Valonia, solid, 65% tan,	lb.	nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.79	— .80
Domestic, prime	gal.	.75	— .76
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	70.00	—75.00
Norwegian	bbl.	112.00	—120.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06¾	— .07¼
English	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Herring	gal.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.10½	— .11¼
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.29	— 1.30
Off Prime	gal.	1.09	— 1.10
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.97	— .98
No. 1	gal.	.93	— .94
No. 2	gal.	.86	— .87
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	—	— —
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	— —

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Menhaden, Nrth.,Brown, st'd	gal	.76 —	.77
Sth, light, st'd	gal	.78 —	.79
Yellow, bleached	gal	.80 —	.81
White, bl'ch'd. winter	gal	.82 —	.83
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal	1.19 —	1.25
30 deg., cold test	gal	1.14 —	1.17
40 deg., cold test	gal	1.09 —	1.14
Prime	gal	.99 —	1.04
Dark	gal	.89 —	.90
Oleo Oil	lb	.14¼—	.18¼
Porpoise, body	gal	— —	—
Jaw	gal	— —	—
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb	.08½—	.09¼
Saponified	lb	.09 —	.09¾
Seal, white	gal	— —	—
Sod Oil	lb	.09 —	.09¼
Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal	1.02 —	1.04
45 deg., cold test	gal	.97 —	.98
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal	.99 —	1.00
Stearic, single pressed	lb	.13½—	.14
Double pressed	lb	.14¼—	.15
Triple pressed	lb	.15¼—	.16
Tallow, acidless	gal	1.03 —	1.04
Prime	gal	1.02 —	1.03
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal	.76 —	.77
Extra bleached, winter	gal	.80 —	.81

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb	.18 —	.18¼
Cases	lb	.18½—	.19
No. 3	lb	.17¾—	.18
Chaulmoogra	lb	1.40 —	1.50
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb	.14¼—	.14¾
Cochin, domestic	lb	.16 —	.16¾
Cochin, imported	lb	.17 —	.18
Domestic, tanks	lb	.13¾—	.14
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb	12.51 —	12.56
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal	.81 —	.82
Summer, yellow	gal	— —	12.20
Summer, white	gal	— —	—
Winter yellow	gal	— —	—
Croton	lb	1.20 —	1.25
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal	— —	.93
5 bbl. lots	gal	— —	.94
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal	— —	.95
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal	— —	.96
Olive, denatured	gal	1.04 —	1.09
Foots	gal	.10 —	.10¾
U. S. P.	gal	1.80 —	1.95
Palm Lagos	lb	.13 —	.13¼
Commercial	lb	.11½—	.12
Prime, red	lb	.12 —	.12¼
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb	.14¼—	.14¾
Palm Kernel, imported	lb	.14½—	.14¾
Peanut Oil, edible	gal	.95 —	1.01
Pine Oil, white steam	gal	.66 —	.76
Yellow	gal	.51 —	.60
Poppy	gal	— —	—
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.	gal	— —	—
Blown	gal	1.15 —	1.16
Refined	gal	1.10 —	1.11
Rosin oil, first rect.	gal	— —	.39
Second	gal	— —	.41
Third	gal	— —	.58
Sesame, domestic	gal	1.15 —	1.20
Imported	gal	1.20 —	1.25
Soya Bean, English	lb	— —	—
Manchurian	lb	.12 —	.12¼
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal	.55 —	.60
Commercial	gal	.45 —	.50

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25@30 cold test	gal	.13½—	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal	.14 —	.15
Summer	gal	.13 —	.14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal	.21 —	.26
Dark, filtered	gal	.18 —	.19
Extra cold test	gal	.26 —	.30
Dark steam refined	gal	.15 —	.18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal	.26½—	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal	.21½—	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal	.33 —	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal	.29½—	.30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal	.18½—	.22
Red Paraffin	gal	.18 —	.19
Spindle, filtered	gal	.28 —	.35
No. 200	gal	.24 —	.25
No. 100	gal	.23½—	.24
No. 110	gal	.23 —	.23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal	.55½—	.56
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal	.51 —	.53
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal	.39 —	.42
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.75 —	4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	8.25 —	8.50
Rosin, com. to g'd	280-lb.-bbl.	6.50 —	6.55

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb	.49 —	.49½
Diamond "I"	lb	.47 —	.47½
V. S. O.	lb	.48 —	.48½
Fine orange	lb	.43 —	.44
Second orange	lb	.41 —	.42
T. N.	lb	.39 —	.40
A. C. Garnet	lb	.37 —	.37½
Button	lb	.43 —	.44
Regular, bleached	lb	.39½—	.40½
Bone, Dry	lb	.48 —	.49

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb	.20½—	.21
Canton, rolls	lb	.12¾—	.13
Saigon, rolls	lb	.41 —	.42
Capsicum, Japan	lb	.12½—	.13
Bombay	lb	.10 —	.10¼
Cassia Buds	lb	.13½—	.14
Chillies, Japan	lb	.13 —	.14
Mombassa	lb	.30 —	.30¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb	.26 —	.26¼
Cloves, Amboyna	lb	— —	.26
Penang	lb	.32 —	.33
Zanzibar	lb	.19½—	19.¾
Ginger, Jamaica	lb	.22 —	22½
Ginger, grinding	lb	.18 —	.20
African	lb	.09½—	.09¾
Cochin	lb	.10¾—	.11
Japan	lb	.08 —	.08¼
Mace, Banda	lb	.57 —	.57¾
Batavia, No. 1	lb	.53 —	.53½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb	.24 —	.25
Paprika, Spanish	lb	.17 —	.19
Hungarian	lb	.26 —	.27
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb	.20½—	.20¾
White	lb	.22½—	.23
Pimento	lb	.05½—	.06½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f. o. f. Texas		39.00 —	39.50
f.o.b. New Orleans		— —	33.00
Cottonseed Meal, f. o. b. Atlanta		34.50 —	35.00
Columbia		37.00 —	38.00
New Orleans	ton	37.00 —	38.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00 —	38.00
Meal	short ton	41.00 —	42.00
Linseed cake, dom...	short ton	— —	46.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	— —	47.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— —	2.23
	200 lb. sacks	— —	1.39
Turk's Island— Coarse	140-lb. bags	— —	1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	— —	1.08
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	— —	.75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals— Prime	gal.	.38 —	.40
Open kettle	gal.	.40 —	.50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½—	.20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.18 —	.23¼
Medium	lb.	.24 —	.26
Fancy	lb.	.35 —	.43
Honey— Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14 —	.15
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.11 —	.13
Buckwheat ext.		.06¾—	.07½
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	— —	3.21

COCOA

Accra	lb.	.11½—	.12¾
Bahia	lb.	.12¾—	.13¼
Caracas	lb.	.15½—	.16½
Hayti	lb.	.11½—	.11¾
Maracaibo	lb.	.17¼—	.18
Trinidad	lb.	.14¾—	.15⅛

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Fed-eral	War-bu'le	ner
Powdered	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85
XXXX	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90
Confectioners A	6.65	6.65	6.65	—	6.65
Standard gran	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80

HIGHER PRICES FOR SILVER BULLION

The London quotation upon silver has risen from about 32¼ pence in the latter part of October to 36 11-16 pence, which compares with 37⅛ pence in May last, the highest point in many years, according to the National City Bank of New York. The London market is based upon silver 925 fine, which would make 36 pence the equivalent of 77.8 cents for silver 1,000 fine.

The situation is strong, owing to small output in Mexico and the low state of supplies both in China and India. The demand for India and high prices prevailing last May started a considerable movement of silver from China, and now that the Chinese export season is on, the demand is strong there.

The Indian currency reserves are much lower now than a year ago, while the currency issues are considerably higher, which points to a continuance of government purchases. Our advices indicate that up to the middle of October these purchases had amounted to $40,000,000 to $50,000,000. Currency notes are used in India for remittances and larger transactions. Payments to the natives for labor and the crops are in the silver rupees, and the government treasury must keep itself in position to cash the paper money. Important shipments of silver have been going forward from San Francisco both to India and China.

Present prices for silver are very remunerative to producers, and the production of the United States will doubtless show a new record for 1916.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION IN 1916

Estimates of the production of gold and silver in the United States during 1916 made by the Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey show a total of 4,465,807 ounces of gold valued at $93,316,400, and 72,883,800 ounces of silver estimated to be worth $47,957,540, at the average New York price of $0.658.

These figures compare with the production of 1915: $101,035,700 in gold, and 74,961,075 fine ounces of silver, valued at $37,397,300, being a decrease in the gold production of $8,719,300, and a decrease in the silver production of 2,077,275 fine ounces, but an increase in silver value of over $10,560,000.

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sfted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.60	— .68
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.37	— .42
Technical	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	1.60	— 2.00
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.28	— .40
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.05
From Toluol	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.57	— .58
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.62	— .65
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.66½	— .67½
Less than keg	lb.	.70	— .75
Granulated	lb.	.75	— .85
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	— —
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.17	— .19
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.68	— 1.76
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	— .08
	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	4.20	— 4.60
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (2½)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .15
C.P., carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.58	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .75
Acid, Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Bulk	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic crys.	oz.	.38	— .45
Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	.60	— 1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.75	— .78
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .77
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs, Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ½ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	lb.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrous (See also Lanoline)	lb.	.60	— .70
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chlo. Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	55	— .65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.25
garicin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.80	— 2.85
Less	gal.	2.95	— 3.10
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.78	— 2.79
Less	gal.	2.90	— 3.05
Denatured, bls., & ½ bls.	gal.	.70	— .75
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.90	— .95
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	43.	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .06
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.07	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Alum, Potash, Powd pure	lb.	.13½	— .16
Alum-Ammon-Powd	lb.	.08	— .11
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amido pyrine (chemical pyramidon)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	— .18
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.23	— .27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .31
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .25
Granulated	lb.	.22	— .25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .13
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 2.30
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
I oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—13.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.25	— 6.00
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.40	— .45
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.28	— .30
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	.27	— .30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— 25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.80
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Root	lb.	.65	— .70

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	— .25
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.11	— .13
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 5 grains		—	— 1.15
Sulphate, 5 grains		—	— 1.10
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .60
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1 lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .55
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1 lb. bots	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.85
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Bulk	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Root, German	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— 2.00
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz, v.	oz.	2.80	— 3.00
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb	2.75	— 3.00
	oz.	.22	— .25
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Bismuth, Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Acid, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.60	— 3.80
Subgallate	lb.	3.55	— 3.85
Subiodide	lb.	5.85	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	— .22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.72	— .77
Powdered	lb.	.77	— .82
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.75	— .85
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.		— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Short	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	— .48
Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .30
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.75
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	13.00	—13.25
	oz.	—	— .98
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.25	— 8.60
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .17
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.16	— .18
Calendula Flowers	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.91½	— .93½
½-lb. squares	lb.	.92½	— .94½
Powdered	lb.	.96½	— .98½
Japanese	lb.	.93½	— .95½
Monobromated	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.07¼	— .09
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ, sifted	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	— .32
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.20	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomil› Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.80	— .85
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.70	— .75
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid vials, 25 grs. ea.		—	— —
Chloral Hydrate, cryst	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.65	— .75
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .38
Red	lb.	.45	— .50
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure	oz.	.40	— .45
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.85	— 1.05
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.36	— .41
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .26
Sulphate	oz.	.21	— .29
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		—
3-oz. bottle	ea.		— .30
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs	oz.	5.20	— 5.45
½ oz. vials	oz.	5.40	— 5.65
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	—
Truxillo	lb.	.40	— .45
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Codeine	oz.	10.45	—12.95
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.65	—11.90
Nitrate	oz.	11.65	— 11.85
Salicylate	oz.	8.55	— 8.75
Phosphate	oz.	8.55	— 9.80
Sulphate	oz.	8.85	—10.45
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	bl.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seed	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—11.00
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38	— .43
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .85
Colombo Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.70	— .75
Para	lb.	.63	— .70
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.60	— 1.50
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.16	— .19
Bbls.	lb.	.14	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5	—.04
Coriander	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.95	— 1.05
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.40	— .50
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.20	— .22
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .34
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Cudbear	lb.	.35	— .45
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	—
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.38	— .44
Cut	lb.	47	— .52
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v.	gr.	.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .17
Diacetylmorphine, Alk.	oz.	11.70	—11.90
Hydrochloride	oz.	10.55	—10.75
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	10.00	—11.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.60	— .65
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	.60	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.50	— .55
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	—	—13.50
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	—	— .17
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.30	— .35
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ergotole	oz.	—	— .50
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	— .70
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb	.30	— 36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal. tube	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 4.00
	oz.	—	— .30
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.27	— .32
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—12.50
Less	lb.	.08	— .13
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .12
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
Ground	lb.	.10	— .15
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	— .30
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼ lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .32
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.12	— .16
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Silver	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .17
Ginger Root, Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums			
and bbls. added	lb.	.57	— .58
in cans	lb.	.58	— .59
Less	lb.	.63	— .68
Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.38	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	2.50	— 2.60
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 4.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.23	— .30
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.11	— .13
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 3.85
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .50
Heroin Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .50
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	— .90
Hierra Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	— .42
Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	— .50
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.15	— .18
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.77	— 2.83
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.20	— .27
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.05

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.70	— 4.90
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	— 5.55
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Powdered	lb.	2.62	— 2.80
Rio	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	— .25
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.11	— .15
Kamala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline,	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Extra	lb.	.35	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	—	— —
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.20	— .25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.		— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.		— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.55	— .60
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .82
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.78	— .83
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .35
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.14	— .17
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .25
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride	oz	—	— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	—
Iodide	oz.	—	— .58
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	— 3.25
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	— .80
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.		.44	— .46
Technical	lb.	.34	— .38
2 oz. U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.37	— .40
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Technical	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.02½	— .05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Small	lb.	.80	— .90
Sorts	lb.	.50	— .60
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.52	— .57
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.35	— 3.60
Mercury	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.88	— 2.03
Mercury, Bichloride(cor.sub.)	lb.	1.44	— 1.54
Powdered	lb.	1.39	— 1.49
Bisulphate	lb.	1.34	— 1.44
Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.00
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.53	— 1.73
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	1.76	— 1.90
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Yellow	oz.	—	— .20
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion	oz.	.86	— .91
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	—. 14
German	lb.	—	— —
Morphine, Acet, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	9.35	— 9.60
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	11.50	—11.90
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz, v.	oz.	9.35	— 9.60
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz, v.	oz.	10.55	—10.75
Meconate	oz.	—	—10.20
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	7.95	— 9.35
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	8.20	— 9.55
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.50	— 6.60
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .23
Ground	lb.	.23	— .26
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls.	lb.	.10	— .15
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resublm.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Narcotine, pure ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large 80 to lb.	lb.	.35	— .38
Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Without acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Bergamot	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	— .60
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.61	— .70
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cassia	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Castor, American	lb.	.20½	— .27
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Citronella	lb.	.65	— .75
Ceylon	lb.	.62	— .75
Cloves	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cocoanut	lb.	.28	— .36
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	2.80	— 3.10
Norwegian	gal.	4.55	— 4.60
Bbls.	ea.	125.00	—128.00
½ bbls.	ea	—	— —

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Coriander	oz.	1.00	— 1.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Croton	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	—1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	—18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.50	— 3.75
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard	gal.	1.40	— 1.55
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	.97	— 1.05
Raw	gal.	.96	— 1.04
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Mirbane	lb.	.35	— .40
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Sweet	lb.	3.50	— 4.10
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.25	— .30
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.25	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— 3.00
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Western	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.40	— 1.55
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	14.50	—15.50
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Sandalwood, English	lb.	11.00	—11.50
West Indian	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.80	— .95
Savin	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sperm, winter, blchd	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	3.85	— 4.25
W'wood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50

Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine		—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.96	— 1.03
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.73	— .60
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	15.70	—16.00
Granulated	lb.	18.00	—18.50
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	18.00	—18.50
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— —
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set		— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	— 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.		— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin,, U. S. P.	oz.	.25	— .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.14	— .16
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.90
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.35	— .45
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— —
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.75
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	2.00	- 2.10
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine	oz.	—	— —
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.65	— 2.75
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	2.95	— 3.00
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.60	— 1.80
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	1.80	— 2.00
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	— .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.50	— .60
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	.50	— .55
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.45	— .50
Borate	lb.	—	— .90

Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.45
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Chlorate	lb.	.71	— .80
Chlorate, gran.	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Cyanide	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Fluoride	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.40	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .48
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Pure, Powdered	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate	lb.	.80	— .90
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	1.29	— 1.39
Sulph.	oz.	.74	— .89
Quinine,, Alkaloid	oz.	1.04	— 1.09
Acetate	oz.	1.12	— 1.17
Bimuriate	oz.	1.07	— 1.14
Arsenate	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Arsenite	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Benzoate	oz.	1.03	— 1.08
Bisulphate	oz.	.56	— .60
Carbolate	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Citrate	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	1.49	— 1.54
Hydrobromide	oz.	.95	— 1.03
Hydrochloride	oz.	.95	— 1.03
Hypophosphite	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.78	— .83
Phosphate	oz.	.93	— .98
Lactate	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Salicylate	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.56	— .57
5-oz. cans	oz.	.60	— .65
1-oz. cans	oz	.65	— .68
Valerate	oz.	.97	— 1.02
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries dried	lb.	.50	— .55
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—	
1-oz.	oz.	—	
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.65	— .75
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .44
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Leaves	lb.	.12	— .15
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.76
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 1.60
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	11.75	—12.25
Sage Leaves	lb.	.22	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	2.55	— 2.70
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)..			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.40	— .45
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	3.05	— 3.12
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l.	oz	—	— 2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide,			
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.75	— .80
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.27½	— .32
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.40	— .45
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	— .45
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.63	— .64
Fused Cones	oz.	.80	— .82
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.20	— .23
Soap, soft, green	lb.	.23	— .26
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.50	— .85
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.25	— .30
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .40
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.85	— .90
Cacodylate ¼-oz. vials	ea.	—	— .55
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.50
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.40	— .45
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.45)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.62	— .72
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .36
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lacate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th	oz.	2.25	— 2.38
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	2.10	— 2.15
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.35
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.75
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.		— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.36	— .40
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
ulphothyol	lb.	—	— 3.00
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.55	— .60
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.40	— 2.50
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.95	— 1.05
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.		— 2.00
Thaline sulphate	oz.	7.50	— 8.00
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 1.70
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	13.50	—14.25
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb	11.50	—12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.50	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— .90
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— .80
olypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.75
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .40
1 lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .75
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 2.50
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .45
100s		—	— 3.50
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.26	— .30
Bees, yellow	lb.	.45	— .47
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.25	— .27
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.73	— .90
Barrels	gal.	.58	— .64
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.80	— .85
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.45	— .55
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .60
Bromide	lb.	.35	— .40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.40	— .90
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .26
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.16	— .20
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.59	— .66
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from Dec. 30, 1916, to Jan. 8, 1917

ACID, ACETIC—11,368 lbs., $1,061, Denmark; 80 lbs., $12, Panama; 53,935 lbs., $8,469, Argentina; 469 lbs., $113, San Domingo; 31,652 lbs., $4,500, France; 4614 lbs., $520, Scotland; 1,375 lbs., $188, Costa Rica; 12,954 lbs., $3,273, Argentina; 209 lbs., $70, Portugal, 3,984 lbs., $518, Cuba; 400 lbs., $76, Dutch West Indies; 173 lbs., $20, Venezuela.

ACID, BORIC—129 lbs., $15, Turkish Asia; 333 lbs., $55, Peru; 180 lbs., $20, Panama; 20 lbs., $13, Panama; 112 lbs., $15, Cuba. 100 lbs., $25, Honduras; 1,401 lbs., $196, Cuba; 100 lbs., $41, Venezuela.

ACID, CARBOLIC—40,438 lbs., $21.503, France; 440 lbs., $322, Peru; 55 lbs,, $35, Argentina; 55 lbs., $70, Uruguay. 11 lbs., $7, Ecuador.

ACID, CITRIC—100 lbs., $67, Jamaica; 133 lbs., $73, Brazil; 1,124 lbs., $757, Chile; 134 lbs., $90, Venezuela; 601 lbs., $406, Argentina; 461 lbs., $307, Uruguay; 350 lbs., $239, Cuba.

ACID, LACTIC—150 lbs., $57, Peru; 220 lbs., $13, Chile; 11 lbs., $35, Uruguay.

ACID OXALIC—110 lbs., $73, Argentina; 352 lbs., $180, Cuba.

ACID, MURIATIC—1,167 lbs., $56, San Domingo; 109,467 lbs., $3,171, Cuba; 120 lbs., $11, Brazil; 7,849 lbs., $196, Cuba.

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—11 lbs., $4, San Domingo.

ACID, PICRIC—700,000 lbs., $457,800, France. 30 lbs., $25, Venezuela; 100,719 lbs., $97,597, Russia in Asia.

ACID, PYROGALLIC—14 lbs., $43, British South Africa; 1,492 lbs., $1,500, England.

ACID, SALICYLIC—110 lbs., $137, Argentina; 22 lbs., $30, Uruguay; 200 lbs., $280, Italy.

ACID, SULPHURIC—9,000 lbs., $225, Cuba; 220 lbs., $40, Argentina; 1,980 lbs., $59, Costa Rica; 7,750 lbs., $196, Jamaica; 213 lbs., $30, Colombia; 66 lbs., $14, Peru; 210 lbs., $44, British Indies; 35,000 lbs., $438, Cuba; 220 lbs., $45, Cuba; 1,592,000 lbs., $31,880, England; 28,400 lbs., $4,223, Mexico; 354 lbs., $18, Jamaica.

ACID, TARTARIC—220 lbs., $150, Peru; 168 lbs., $132, Brazil.

ALCOHOL—20 gals., $11, Colombia; 34,955 gals., $10,758, French Africa; 199,708 gals., $112,907, France; 20,495 gals., $5,850, France.

ALCOHOL, DENATURED—10 gals., $8, Colombia.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—4,015 gals., $3,415, France; 40 gals., $25, Argentina; 50 gals., $31, Hayti.

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—$342, Panama; $4,497, Argentina; $112, Uruguay; $86, Hayti; $257, Brazil.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$26, San Domingo.

AMMONIAC, SAL—300 lbs., $45, Panama.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—$29,081, England.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—$840, Norway.

ARSENIC—$53, Colombia.

BALSAMS—$30, British South Africa; $282, Cuba; $35, Cuba.

BEES WAX—3,535 lbs., $1.504, England. 200 lbs., $64, Bolivia; 9 lbs., $25, Colombia; 100 lbs., $38, Cuba.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—$354, Uruguay; $91, Chile.

BORAX—$5,174, England; $32, San Domingo; $21, Colombia; $49, Panama; $57, Argentina; $67, Cuba; $9, Colombia.

CASTOR OIL—150 gals., $227, Nicaragua; 16 gals., $27, Panama; 10 gals., $14, Costa Rica; 110 gals., $160, Colombia; 15 gals., $23, Ecuador. 50 gals., $59, Costa Rica; 3,400 gals., $4,050, Cuba; 430 gals., $720, Philippine Islands; 50 gals., $68, Costa Rica; 60 gals., $103, Honduras; 1,080 gals., $1,540, Cuba; 20 gals., $28, Hayti; 10 gals., $14, Colombia.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—5,000 lbs., $239, Costa Rica; 288 lbs., $18, Panama; 1000 lbs., $50, Salvador; 50,000 lbs., $2,450, British South Africa; 960 lbs., $62, Costa Rica; 24,400 lbs., $825, San Domingo; 2,480 lbs., $100, Colombia; 10,000 lbs., $350, Nicaragua. 22,000 lbs., $1,009, Salvador; 3,300 lbs., $158, Peru. 600 lbs., $21, Costa Rica; 92,500 lbs., $4,400, Argentina; 8,120 lbs., $278, Jamaica.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—$2,393, Italy.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—$2,500, England; $1,500, France.

CHLORINE—171,709 lbs., $32,937, Russia in Europe.

CHLOROFORM—$60, Turkish Asia; $116, British South Africa; $47, Costa Rica; $25, Brazil; $72, Argentina; $87, Uruguay.

COCOA BUTTER—$60, Cuba; $76, Colombia; $100, Cuba. $1,300, Australia.

COCO NUT OIL—$630, Cuba; $382, Cuba.

COPPER SULPHATE—2,204 lbs., $375, Argentina; 1,250 lbs., $297, Venezuela.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$462, British South Africa; $40, Peru.

DEXTRINE—563 lbs., $26, China; 2,800 lbs., $140, Cuba; 280 lbs., $26, Colombia.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$14, Bermuda; $722, Argentina; $162, Costa Rica; $14, San Domingo; $105, Colombia; $358, Peru; $1,400, Australia; $500, New Zealand; $15,246, Italy. $,200, Spain; $300, $cuador; $420, Scotland; $36, Mexico; $20, Cuba; $374, China; $1,176, France; $1,724, Cuba; $18,245, Venezuela; $30, France; $1,148, Italy; $109,539, British Indies. $1,827, Australia.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$375, England; $26, Panama; $3,037, Uruguay; $582, British South Africa; $11,870, England; $670, Argentina; $182, Uruguay.

EPSOM SALTS—500 lbs., $12, Costa Rica; 440 lbs., $20, San Domingo; 330 lbs., $12, Ecuador; 9,325 lbs., $256, Argentina.

ETHER—$51, Argentina; $498, Turkish Asia; $2, San Domingo; $328, Argentina.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$45, Cuba; $48, Peru. $60, Costa Rica; $148, Panama; $31, San Domingo; $53, Peru; $114, British South Africa; $262, Panama; $34, Dutch West Indies; $78, Hayti, $123, San Domingo; $400, Ecuador; $104, Venezuela; $48, Cuba; $19, Peru; $210, Costa Rica; $138, Cuba.

FORMALDEHYDE—450 lbs., $42, Turkish Asia; 42 lbs., $20, Honduras; 365 lbs., $91, New Zealand; 13,585 lbs., $1,435, Norway; 10,400 lbs., $1,290, Australia.

GLYCERIN—200 lbs., $102, Peru; 2,205 lbs., $1,251, Uruguay. 134 lbs., $50, Chile; 100 lbs., $60, Colombia; 44 lbs., $26, Peru; 500 lbs., $349, Peru; 21,912 lbs., $11,285, Norway; 3,575 lbs., $1,750, Argentina; 1,091 lbs., $621, Uruguay; 11,721 lbs., $5.100, China; 50 lbs., $36, Honduras. 100 lbs., $57, Panama; 1,100 lbs., $644, Cuba.

GLUCOSE—20,358 lbs., $627, China. 203,400 lbs., $6,662, Italy.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—$285, England.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$14. Nicaragua; $30, Panama; $48, Colombia; $801, Peru; $25, Costa Rica, $167, Salvador; $207, Cuba; $55, San Domingo; $32, Chile; $55, Ecuador; $213, Peru; $77, British South Africa; $27, Cuba; $49, Mexico, $675; Cuba; $335, Argentina. $14, Panama; $394, Cuba; $12, Dutch West Indies $41, San Domingo; $28, Colombia; $537, Peru; $25, Venezuela.

IODINE—$8, Colombia.

LEAD ACETATE—$585, Denmark; $37, Chile.

LEAD ARSENATE — $24, British South Africa.

LIME CHLORATE—$90, Panama.

LIME CHLORIDE—$5,500, Denmark; $626, Argentina; $60, Panama; $285, Cuba; $1,363, Italy.

OPIUM—$27, Panama; $27, San Domingo; $12, Colombia; $792, Uruguay; $138, Venezuela; $116, Colombia.

PARIS GREEN—$1,810, Cuba.

PEPPERMINT OIL—2,867 lbs., $5,160, England; 100 lbs., $180, Uruguay; 142 lbs,, $354, Honduras.

PERFUMERY—$170, Spain; $53, Nicaragua; $870, Panama; $30, Cuba; $143, Colombia; $1,639, Ecuador; $1,326, Peru; $207, China; $1,059, Australia; $58, Costa Rica; $41, Salvador, $1,970, Cuba; $62, Dutch West Indies; $190, Hayti, $659, Brazil; $33, Colombia; $190, Peru; $375, Venezuela; $48, Hayti; $659, Brazil; $33, Colombia; $190, Peru; $375, Venezuela; $48, Hayti; $40, Peru, $418, British India; $20, Australia; $348, British West Indies.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$19, Argentina; $264, British South Africa. $13 Port Africa; $73, Panama; $422, Chile; $41, Colombia; $1,295, Australia; $115, New Zealand; $566, British South Africa; $28, Panama; $349, France; $302, England; $165, Argentina; $255, Ecuador; $15, Hongkong; $165, England; $95, Cuba. $150, Venezuela; $490, British Indies; $38, Australia; $167, British West Africa.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—11,907 lbs., $5,208, Denmark; 20,000 lbs., $8,512, Sweden; 11,200 lbs., $2,882, France; 11,000 lbs., $4,290, Spain; 200 lbs., $86, Colombia.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—1,200 lbs., $437, Argentina; 450 lbs., $270, Chile; 560 lbs., $335, Mexico; 1,680 lbs., $1,001, Cuba; 1,120 lbs., $762, Argentina; 111 lbs., $68, Uruguay; 112 lbs., $56, Venezuela; 336 lbs., $221, Colombia.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—1,008 lbs.. $670, Greece.

QUININE—$290, Salvador; $163, Panama. $409, Salvador; $24, Panama; $480, Cuba; $46, England; $100, Honduras; $160, Cuba; $35, Colombia; $451, Venezuela; $68, Venezuela.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$847, England; $24, Peru; $15, San Domingo; $22, Colombia; $31, Cuba. $24, Costa Rica; $133, Cuba; $253, Venezuela.

SALTPETER—11,240 lbs., $3,515, Bolivia; 100 lbs., $35, Costa Rica; 100 lbs., $32, Nicaragua; 1,144 lbs,, $285, Colombia; 11,080 lbs., $3,269, Spain; 12,375 lbs., $3,570, Argentina; 1,100 lbs., $371, Brazil; $600 lbs., $189, Venezuela.

SALOL—255 lbs., $645, England; 44 lbs., $155, Spain; 55 lbs., $139, Argentina; 22 lbs., $57, Uruguay; 1,500 lbs., $5,400, England.

SASSAFRAS OIL—$270, England.

SODA, ASH—239,648 lbs., $7,789, Denmark; 320,488 lbs., $4,383, Cuba; 60,000 lbs., $2,654, Cuba. 45,000 lbs,, $675, Brazil; 112,417 lbs., $1,124, Chile; 5,713 lbs., $187, Cuba; 22.000 lbs., $743, Peru; 120,000 lbs., $1,307, Cuba; 60,000 lbs., $654, Cuba; 511 lbs., $18, Dutch West Indies; 1,168 lbs., $38, Venezuela.

SODA, CAUSTIC—162,675 lbs., $10,530, Denmark; 675 lbs., $33, Panama; 300 lbs., $24, Panama; 32,000 lbs., $1,024, Cuba; 6,750 lbs., $314, San Domingo; 116,600 lbs., $3,960, Australia; 22,800 lbs., $1,000, Port Africa; 307,821 lbs., $32,598, Italy. 45,000 lbs., $2,148, Peru; 22,093 lbs., $1,444, Japan; 22,168 lbs., $823, Mexico; 2,940 lbs., $142, Brazil; 7,287 lbs., $347, Venezuela; 160,428 lbs., $7,403, Italy; 4,844 lbs., $292, Colombia; 9,012 lbs., $496, Venezuela, 27,720 lbs., $1,282, British Indies.

SODA, SAL—5,000 lbs., $71, Panama; 14,675 lbs., $152, Jamaica; 2,500 lbs., $34, Panama; 1,125 lbs., $13, Costa Rica; 5,625 lbs., $52, Cuba; 1,603 lbs., $15, Venezuela; 1,315 lbs., $23, Jamaica.

SODIUM ACETATE—3,860 lbs., $464, Brazil.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—560 lbs., $13, San Domingo. 900 lbs., $29, Colombia; 1,120 lbs., $24, Costa Rica; 5,600 lbs., $90, Cuba; 400 lbs., $45, Colombia; 850 lbs., $22, Venezuela.

SODIUM CYANIDE—51 lbs., $25, Peru.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—2.200 lbs., $53, Denmark; 1,700 lbs., $41, British South Africa; 5,500 lbs,, $140, Brazil; 400 lbs., $22, Peru; 4,465 lbs., $270, Australia; 4,000 lbs., $620, China; 7,000 lbs., $177, Australia .

SODIUM SALICYLATE—5 lbs., $10, Nicaragua: 46 lbs., $95, Spain; 20 lbs., $50, China; 10 lbs., $19, Cuba.

SODIUM SALTS—$1,440, Spain; $23, Panama. $39, Cuba; $60, Argentina; $35, Venezuela; $149, Cuba; $40, French Africa; $282, British Indies.

SODIUM SILICATE—2,572 lbs., $132, Panama; 3.866 lbs., $71, Brazil; 3,245 lbs., $34, San Domingo; 6,645 lbs., $93, Cuba; 4,000 lbs,, $198, Cuba; 200 lbs., $280, Italy.

SODIUM SULPHATE—2,020 lbs., $25, Venezuela; 2,300 lbs., $45, Venezuela.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—220 lbs., $14, Peru.

SPONGES—1,962 lbs., $2,300, England. 471 lbs., $251, England; 141 lbs., $88, Peru; 20 lbs., $59, China.

VEGETABLE WAX—11,200 lbs., $2,352, England.

ZINC OXIDE—135,517 lbs., $14,005, England; 22,500 lbs., $2,600, Argentina; 756 lbs., $63, British South Africa; 4,062 lbs., $558, Italy; 2,006 lbs., $261, Argentina.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from Dec. 30, 1916, to Jan. 8, 1917

ACID—
110 cases, boracic, Borax Consolidated, Leghorn.
30 cases, tartaric, Marini & Brickett, Leghorn.
25 drums, cresylic, The Barrett Co., Glasgow.
75 casks, cresylic, White Tar Co., Manchester.
117 drums, cresylic, Condensite Co. of America, Manchester.
50 casks, cresylic, West Disinfecting Co., Manchester.
392 casks, cresylic, The Barrett Co., Manchester.
76 casks, cresylic, E. J. Bauer, Manchester.
15 barrels, cresylic, W. A. Foster & Co., Manchester.
80 casks, oxalic, R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam.

ALBUMEN—
26 cases, blood, A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.
4 cases, blood, A. Klipstein & Co., Manchester.
58 cases, egg, Stein, Hirsh & Co., Shanghai.
60 cases, egg, Stein, Hirsh & Co., Shanghai.
250 cases, egg, A. Klipstein & Co., Shanghai.
431 cases, egg yolk, W. L. Hand Specialty Co., Shanghai.
506 cases, egg yolk, Arnhold, Karberg & Co., Shanghai.

ALCOHOL—
77 drums, butyl, Du Pont de Nemours Co., Hull.

ALUM—
160 barrels, ground, Best Bros., Manchester.

AMMONIAC, SAL—
40 cases, lump, C. de P. Field Co., Bristol.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—
48 casks, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.
25 casks, A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.
55 casks, Stanley Jordon & Co., Liverpool.

AMMONIUM MURIATE—
35 casks, A. Klipstein & Co., Bristol.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—
1,000 bags, Parsons & Petit, Liverpool.

ARGOLS—
26 casks, Tartar Chemical Co., Naples.
391 bags, Tartar Chemical Co., Leghorn.
26 bales, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Alicante.

BALSAM—
10 cases, copaiba, Silva Bussenius & Co., Acajutla.
20 cases, copaiba, A. Held, Acajutla.
26 cases, copaiba, Brown Bros. & Co., Acajutla.
5 cases, copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Acajutla.
20 cases, copaiba, Isaac Brandon & Co., Puerto Colombia.
70 cases, copaiba, I. Brandon & Co., Para.
13 boxes, copaiba, General Export Co., Laguayra.

BARK—
434 bales, cinchona, McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam.
70 sacks, mangrove, U. S. Brokerage Co., Puerto Cortez.

BENZYL ACETATE—
1 case, C. L. Huisking, London.

BISMUTH—
14 cases, Powers Weightman, Rosengarten Co., London.

CAMPHOR—
119 cases, Stallman & Co., Havre.
101 cases, Frost & Cundil, Shanghai.
500 cases, slabs, L. C. Hopkins, Kobe.

CASEINE—
200 bags, Atterbury Bros., La Pallice.

CHEMICAL PREUARATIONS—
1 case, L. L. Huisking, London.

CITRATE OF LIME—
6 casks, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.

COBALT LINOLEATE—
15 barrels, C. F. Gledhill & Co., London.

COLOCYNTH—
10 cases, Brown Bros & Co., London.
250 bags, A. S. Lacelles & Co., Port Spain.
1,170 sacks, Balfour, Williamson & Co., Manila.
1,602 sacks, A. D. Weld's Sons, Manila.

COPRA—
4,500 sacks, A. D. Weld's Sons, Manila.
56 bags, U. S. Brokerage Co., Puerto Cortez.

CREAM OF TARTAR—
73 bags, Peters, White & Co., Algiers.

CRESOL—
125 casks, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.

DIVI-DIVI—
4,594 bags, Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
5 seroons, indigo, Henderson & Korn, Acajutla.
3 bags, annatto, N. Y. & West Indian Trading Co., Kingston.
36 bags, cochineal, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Las Palmas.
2 casks, cudbear, Kress & Owen Co., London.
6 casks, orchil liquor, A. De Ronde & Co., London.
5 casks, orchil liquor, Oakes Mfg. Co., London.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
4 pipes, geranium, A. A. Stillwell & Co., London.
4 drums, geranium, G. Lueders & Co., Algiers.
10 cases, A. A. Stillwell & Co., Hongkong.
35 cases, Dodge & Olcott Co., Hongkong.
4 cases, G. Lueders & Co., Malaga.
2 cases, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Malaga.
1 case, saffron, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Bordeaux.

FLOWERS—
2 cases, saffron, P. E. Anderson & Co., Bordeaux.
1 case, saffron, Schieffelin & Co., Bordeaux.
1 case, saffron, Vandegrift & Co., Alicante.
2 boxes, saffron, C. Zimmerman & Co., Valencia.
1 box, saffron, Cella Bros. Valencia.

GALL NUTS—
150 cases, Arnhold, Karberg & Co,, Shanghai

GELATIN—
45 cases, P. H. Manners, Glasgow.

GUMS—
64 cases, aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
179 bags, chicle, American Chicle Co., Belize.

HERBS—
16 bags, A. Stallman & Co., Algiers.
240 bales, Edgar Thayer, Alicante.

IRON OXIDE—
15 casks, C. B. Chrystal, Liverpool.
20 casks, Hansen & Van Winkle Co., Hull.
45 casks, G. A. & E. Meyer Co., Hull.

JUICES—
32 cases, lime, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.
113 casks, lime, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Dominica.
2 barrels, lime, F. S. Maynard & Son, Martinique.

KOLA NUTS—
11 bags, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., South Pacific.

LEAVES—
13 bales, senna, S. B. Penick & Co., London.
10 bales, belladonna, P. E. Anderson & Co., Havre.
17 bales, bay, Dodge & Olcott Co., Dominica.
1 bale, belladonna, S. B. Penick & Co., Manchester.
140 bales, senna, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
20 bales, senna, P. E. Anderson & Co., London.
7 bags, belladonna, J. W. Mead & Co., Valencia.

LITHOPONE—
60 casks, F. G. Frieser, Rotterdam.

LOGWOOD EXTRACT—
300 casks, United Fruit Co., Kingston.

MAGNESIUM—
50 cases, Davies, Turner & Co., Manchester.

MORDANT—
20 kegs, Grasselli Chemical Co., Manchester.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
20 cases, medicine, L. Cione, Naples.
3 cases, drugs, Lehn & Fink, London.
2 cases, drugs, McKesson & Robbins, London.
4 cases, drugs, Merck & Co., London.
50 drums, drugs, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
23 bales, drugs, Vandegroft & Co., Havre.
30 cases, medicines, Dodge & Olcott Co., Yokohama.
2 cases, medicine, E. Fougera & Co., London.

NAPHTHALENE—
146 casks, Ernst Zobel & Co., Manchester.

OILS—
50 barrels, codliver, Scott & Bowne, St. Johns, N. F.
40 barrels, codliver, McKesson & Robbins, St. Johns, N. F.
25 barrels, codliver, Schieffelin & Co., St. Johns, N. F.
60 barrels, codliver, Swan & Finch Co., St. Johns, N. F.
15 barrels, codliver, Stallman & Co., St. Johns, N. F.
50 barrels, codliver, Lathrop & Co., St. Johns, N. F.
30 casks, 1½ casks, cod oil, Swan & Finch Co., St. Johns, N. F.
225 barrels, tanked cod oil, Bowring & Co., St. Johns, N. F.
225 casks, codliver, W. & S. Job Co., St. Johns, N. F.
23 casks, palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
24 casks, palm, Elbert & Co., Liverpool.
79 casks, palm, Winter Son & Co., Liverpool.
1 case, lime, F. S. Maynard & Son, Martinique.
575 casks, palm, U. S. Steel Products Co., Lagos.
305 casks, palm, Swan & Finch Co., Lagos.
100 casks, creosote, W. E. Jordon, Manchester.
150 barrels, creosote, West Disinfecting Co., Manchester.
380 cases, peanut, Lamont, Corliss Co., Rotterdam.
110 tons, coco nut, India Refining Co., Manila.
925 tons, 925 tons, coco nut, Philippine Vegetable Oil Co., Manila.
500 cases, camphor, Rockhill & Vietor, Kobe.
1000 cases, camphor, A. Chiris & Co., Kobe.
6,130 cases, camphor, Dodge & Olcott Co., Kobe.
1 drum, citronella, W. R. Grace & Co., Puerto Barrios.
150 barrels, creosote, Northerstern Co., Hull.
180 casks, saponified creosote, Merck & Co., Hull.
105 casks, palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.

OTTO OF ROSE—
1 case, Weyman, Bruton & Co,, London.

PERFUMERY—
5 cases, Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.
3 cases, O. E. Hempstead & Co., Bordeaux.
9 cases, T. D. Downing & Co., Bordeaux.
56 cases, 30 cases, Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
55 cases, A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
11 cases, F. M. Prindle & Co., Bordeaux.
90 cases, Park & Tilford, Bordeaux.
64 cases, G. Borgfeldt & Co., Havre.
4 cases, B. E. Levy, Bordeaux.
17 cases, F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
32 cases, A. Bourjois & Co., Havre.
2 cases, F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
7 cases, G. Borgfeldt & Co,, Havre.

POTASSIUM IODIDE—
10 cases, Baring Bros. & Co., Osaka.

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—
1,978 bags, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Buenos Aires.
960 bags, J. B. Moors & Co., Buenos Aires.

QUEBRACHO WOOD—
2,029 bags, Central Leather Co., Buenos Aires.

QUININE—
120 cases, American Express Co., (transit), Rotterdam.

ROOTS—
5 bales, ipecac, Pablo Calvet & Co., Cartagena.
63 bags, orris, Dodge & Olcott Co., Leghorn.
38 cases, orris, C. G. Euler, Leghorn.
38 bags, orris, Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn.
112 bales, orris, Rockhill & Vietor, Leghorn.
28 bags, orris, Peck & Velsor, Leghorn.
25 cases, rhubarb, Fearon, Brown & Co., Tientsin.

VANCOUVER'S NEW CREOSOTING PLANT

A creosoting plant has been built at Vancouver, British Columbia at a cost of $300,000. It covers an area of 28 acres. Over 800,000, gallons of creosote oil will be used yearly. The main storage tank has a capacity of 750,000 gallons. Three other tanks bring the total capacity up to 1,000,000 gallons.

The main treating plant consists of two of the largest creosoting retorts on the continent. They are 7 feet inside diameter and 132 feet in length. They are made of three-fourth steel plates riveted with 1⅞-inch rivets. An immense steel door is located at one end of each retort, operating on heavy hinges. Above the two creosoting retorts, and at right angles to them, are two 70-foot cylinders of construction similar to that of the retorts, and these are used in one of the special creosoting processes used by this company.

A complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of creosote oil, moisture determinations of wood, etc., is part of the regular equipment.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Chipman Chemical Engineering Company, Inc., New York; capital, $100,000; mining, quarrying, explosives, ammunition, nitrates, alkalis, chemicals; E. A. Sullivan, H. Caplan, H. T. Edwards, 65 Park avenue.

The Royal Drug Company, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; capital, $5,000; drugs, medicines; J. Ball, A. N. Jones, W. Von Bacho, 35 Danforth street, Rochester.

Salux Drug Company, Eastern Branch, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; capital, $250,000; drugs, medicines; A. E. McBride, R. C. Taylor; F. C. Slee, 507 Iroquois Building, Buffalo.

All Points Trading Company, Inc., New York; capital, $5,000. drugs, medicines, paints, chemicals, oils, dyestuffs, physicians', hospital supplies. G. V. Sheridan, S. D. Muney, A. L. Berman, 55 West 110th street.

Middlesex Rendering Company, Perth Amboy, N. J.; capital, $100,000; slaughter and deal in cattle, hides, oils, etc.; Philip Gulsoff, Abraham Sacaing, Abraham Goldman, Barnet Goldman, Max Shapiro.

The Lazard-Godchaux Company of America, Inc., New York; capital, $25,000; chemists, druggists; J. W. Hyde, F. Donaldson, L. Lazard. 92 William street.

Globe Chemical Company, Jersey City, N. J.; capital, $3,000; to manufacture chemicals; H. W. F. Lorenz, L. J. Brown, Albert Proven, J. F. W. Lorenz.

Fritz-Sche and Kleason Company, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; capital, $10,000; chemicals, dyes, paints, artists' materials; R. J. Kimball, H. L. Jauch, C. A. Fritzsche.

Metropolitan Soda Water Manufacturing Company, Inc., New York; capital, $26,000; mineral waters, beverages, soft drinks; M. Braunstein, C. and S. Horn, 363 East 3d street.

Colours Company, Inc., New York; capital, $5,000. dyes, chemicals, colors; J. Camner, M. B. Radus, A. J. Suchar, 140 Nassau street.

Quick-Cleen Soap Company, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, $5,000; soaps, perfumes, oils, chemicals, drugs, machinery, horses, wagons, automobiles; C. H. Hoag, D. Deininger, J. A. Bailie; 505 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn.

Walker McKinney Company, Newark; capital, $100,000; manufacture cups and soap dispensers; Russell T. Binder, Orange; Frank A. McKinney, Louis Walker, New Brunswick.

O-Zel-O Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., capital, $15,000; pharmaceutical compounds; Henry J. Miller, V. F. Moore, H. W. Muller.

Universal Products Corporation, Albany, N. Y.; capital, $200,000. chemists, druggists, thermoline, anti-freezing solutions; J. T. Delaney, J. J. Tobin, G. P. Venter, 16 Irving street, Albany.

Umans Dye Works, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; dyes; E. London, B. and H. Umans, 212 West 111th street.

Capital Increases

Delson Chemical Company, Manhattan, $20,000 to $30,000.

Want Ads

RATE—Our charge for these *WANT ADS.* in this publication, *all classifications*, is $1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add **10c if answers are to be forwarded.**

Address, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS
No. 3 Park Place New York

EMPLOYEES FURNISHED. Stores sold—also furnished; All States. Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. F. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904.

FOR SALE—300,000 soluble pills of Phenocetine combinations. J. JUNGMANN & CO., 95 William St., N. Y. City.

CHEMICAL COMPANY STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid	27	...
do preferred	50	55
By-Products Coke	160	164
Casein Co. of America	38	43
Davison Chemical	42	45
Dow Chemical	...	260
do preferred	99	101
Electro Bleaching	200	350
Federal Chemical	83	87
do preferred	103	105
Freeport Texas Sulphur	550	575
Grasselli Chemical	240	260
Harrison Bros.	150	...
do preferred	95	100
Hooker Electro Chemical	50	...
do preferred	85	95
Kentucky Solvay	275	...
Matheson Alkali (new)	52½	...
do preferred	100	110
*Merrimack Chemical	82	85
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	25	30
do preferred	20	23
Mulford Co., H. K.	63	67
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali preferred	100	105
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	98	100
Rollin Chemical	...	50
do preferred	...	100
Semet Solvay Co.	290	305
Smith Agricultural Chemical	...	135
Solvay Process	300	330
Standard Chemical	125	150

*Ex dividend and ex rights.

The committee who arranged the exhibit of Chemical Preparedness at the Museum of Natural History, comprised the following members: Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, American Chemical Society; Dr. Colin G. Fink, American Electro-Chemical Society; Dr. Jerome Alexander, Society of Chemical Industry; Dr. L. P. Gratacap, American Museum of Natural History; Dr. George F. Kunz, Museums of the Peaceful Arts.

Importations—*Cont'd*

ROOTS—
15 bags, aconite, R. Hilliers Son, Valencia.
15 bags, aconite, Schieffelin & Co., Valencia.
17 cases, 25 bags, licorice, Charles Stern, London.

SEA MOSS—
83 bales, C. H. Reisig, Havre.

SEED—
200 sacks, mustard, McLaughlin, Gormly, King Co., London.
910 bags, rapeseed, Nazaki Bros., Yokohama.
24 bags, coriander, C. L. Huisking, London.
56 bags, aniseed, O. Krauss & Co., Alicante.

SODIUM BISULPHITE—
50 casks, C. Zoller & Co., London.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—
9 kegs, T. S. Todd & Co., Manchester.
5 kegs, cone powder, Cheney Bros., Manchester.

SOAP—
1,500 boxes, castile, Lockwood, Brackett & Co., Leghorn.
50 cases, olive, McKesson & Robbins, Seville.
175 boxes, olive, F. E. Athanasseady, Seville.

SPICES—
50 cases, ginger, H. W. Peabody & Co., Hongkong.
1 case, cinnamon, Eggers & Heinlein, Puerto Cortez.
5 cases, dried ginger, U. S. Brokerage Co., Puerto Cortez.

SPONGES—
35 cases, Carbondale Sponge Co., London.
1 bale, Leousi, Clonney & Co., London.
40 cases, McKesson & Robbins, London.
24 cases, Brown Bros. & Co., Zamboanga.
13 bales, A. Moses Sons & Co., Havana.

SULPHUR—
69 cases, Pacific Coast Borax Co., Genoa.

TARTAR—
200 bags, Charles Pfizer & Co., Naples.
24 casks, Tartar Chemical Co., Naples.

TURMERIC—
17 bags, MacDonnell Chemical Co., Shanghai.

WAX—
752 bags, paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., Liverpool.
52 cases, bees, Strahl & Pitch, Rotterdam.
100 cases, vegetable, W. Tappenbeck, Kobe.
100 bags, bees, Lionel Hagenars & Co., Liverpool.
10 bags, bees, F. B. Ross & Co., Ceara.
409 bags, carnauba, D. Steengraft, Ceara.
101 bags, carnauba, P. R. Scott, Ceara.
69 bags, carnauba, Strahl & Pitch, Ceara.
20 bags, carnauba, P. R. Scott, Ceara.
57 bags, carnauba, D. Steengrafe, Ceara.
68 cases, vegetable, Rockhill & Vietor, Kobe.
24 cases, vegetable, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Kobe.
18 bags, bees, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Santiago de Cuba.
46 bags, bees, A. I. Root & Co., Santiago de Cuba.
10 bags, bees, F. Ricart & Co., Santo Domingo City.
17 boxes, bees, Muller, Schall & Co., Santo Domingo City.
12 bags, bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Santo Domingo City.

ZINC SULPHIDE—
1 cask, C. A. Sykes, London

OF PERSONAL INTEREST

There was a special exhibition at the Museum of Natural History, during the meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, illustrating the life and work of Louis Pasteur, including original autograph letters, classic publications, photographs of the great chemist and biologist and the scenes of his labors. There were also shown microscopic preparations, specimens, cultures and apparatus illustrating some of Dr. Pasteur's more important discoveries.

Jackson Bros., Valparaiso, Chile, say of nitrate of soda: "The production during October was 5,242,700 quintals, showing an increase of 369,800 quintals on last year when six oficinas less were producing. The total exports for the same period were 6,350,600 quintals, as compared with 3,711,700 quintals which were exported during October last year, or say an increase of 2,638,900 quintals in favor of this year."

The *Manufacturers Record* learns that railroads in the South and individual organizations are beginning to take a very active interest in the suggestion that the South should be represented at the next chemical exposition, to be held at New York in September.

The Calco Chemical Company, of Bound Brook, N. J., manufacturer of intermediates, dyes, and chemicals, has been refinanced through the issue of $700,000 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $250,000 of notes. Swartwout & Appenzeller placed the securities.

W. Beckers Aniline & Chemical Company has awarded a contract for the construction of a warehouse at 83d street and Ditmas avenue, Brooklyn. The building will be of reinforced concrete, four stories and basement, 200x80 feet, and will cost $80,000.

J. T. Delaney, J. J. Tobin, and G. P. Venter, 16 Irving street, Albany, have incorporated the Universal Products Corporation with capital of $200,000. They will conduct a general business as chemists and druggists and deal in thermoline and anti-freezing solutions.

Charles A. West of the American Camphor Co., which company is a subsidiary of the Eastern Drug Co., was a visitor in the wholesale drug market last week. Mr. West is an active member of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

Stockholders meeting of the Stanley Anilin & Chemical Works, dyestuffs manufacturers of Lock Haven, Pa., will be held at 10 o'clock January 18 ,at the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. London and B. and H. Umans, 212 West 111th street, New York, have incorporated Umans Dye Works Incorporated, under the laws of New York State. They will manufacture dyes.

The Butterworth-Judson Company of this city has completed plans for additions to its plant at Newark, N. J., costing $8,000. The plans include the erection of a sulphur contact house.

Charles H. Oddie, formerly with H. Marquardt & Co., has become affiliated with the F. E. Childs Co., and will specialize in vanilla beans.

The next annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., from August 27th to September 1, inclusive.

Consular advices say the vanilla crop prospects in Guadaloupe are poor. It is estimated that the yield will be fully 30 per cent smaller than last year.

The American Synthetic Dyes Co., Inc., has completed plans for additions to its plant at Newark, which will cost $17,500.

The Stanley Aniline & Chemical Works of Lock Haven, Pa., has increased its capital from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

R. M. Stevenson, local manager for McLauglin Gormley King Co., who has been ill with la grippe for a few days, resumed his duties on Monday.

The capital stock of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., has been increased from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

A consignment of 1,400,000 pounds of logwood has arrived at New York from Gonaives.

S. B. Penick, of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, is inspecting the company's warehouses at Marion, N. C.

GROWTH OF THE DYESTUFF INDUSTRY

Nathan Owitz Tells of Conference Between Textile Manufacturers and Makers of Dye Machinery

Nathan Owitz, mechanical engineer, for many years with the J. P. Devine Co. of Buffalo, speaking of the manufacture of colors and intermediates in this country, made the following statement regarding the establishment of the industry:

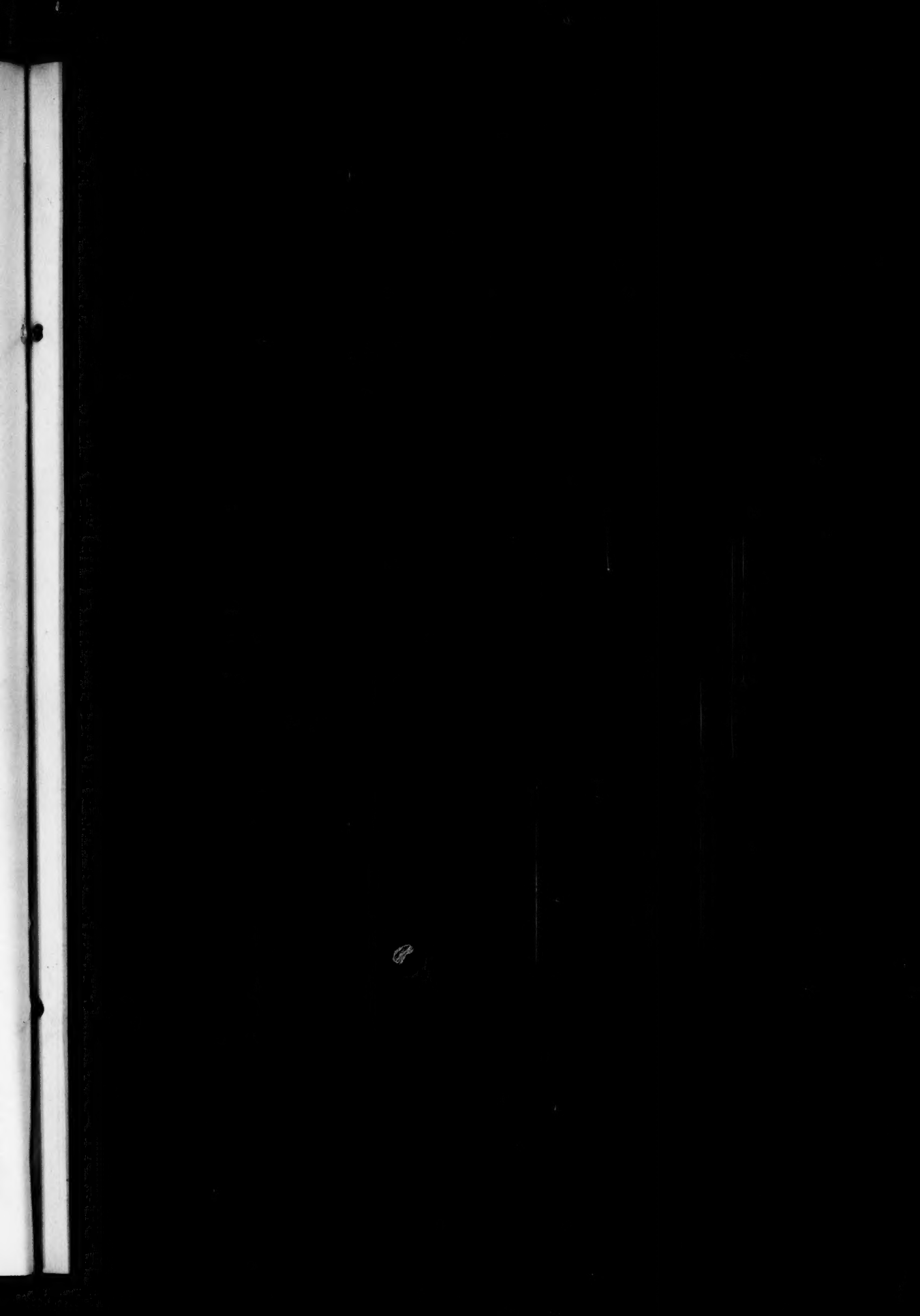
"Practically nothing of this nature was manufactured in America prior to the war, so that a big task confronted those who tried to establish the industry at home. It so happened that the J. P. Devine Company of Buffalo, N. Y., specialists in the building of apparatus, had such connections abroad that put them in possession of information pertaining to the development of this industry in Germany. When this drastic situation confronted the manufacturers and it was absolutely necessary to take care of their requirements locally, a meeting was arranged between the staff of this company and the staff of one of the largest silk piece dyers, located near New York City. This latter concern used a treemndous amount of dyes that were imported from abroad and because their supply was shut off it practically shut down their mill.

"After due consultation and this joint conference, this company built and installed equipment in this concern's plant that is turning out today every one of the colors; equal, if not superior in quality and quantity, to those they received from abroad, and so showed that America could take care of their own requirements. This immediately spread in a great many directions. This above-named company is also responsible for the first phenol plant built and operated in America and this can be truthfully said of a great many of the other very necessary commodities.

"Aniline oil, the base of all materials, was taken care of in very short order to the end that there is more aniline oil being made in this country per year than was ever imported from abroad. This is also true of the 'aniline salts' and a great many of the other commodities.

"It is with pride that we can look at the achievements of the year, for America is now producing everything that came in from across the sea, and it only took two years to accomplish it. When one compares this two years' work with any period of much greater duration in other countries they can see how quickly America grasped the situation and was able to take care of its needs."

ESSENTIAL OILS SHIPMENTS FROM HONGKONG

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—Consul General Anderson of Hongkong reports that while it is probable that the total import and export trade of Hongkong for the current year will be the smallest in many years. the trade between the colony and the United States will constitute a record increase, at least so far as Hongkong exports to the United States are concerned. The exports invoiced from Hongkong for the United States for the first nine months of 1916 increased by $2,534,559 as compared with the same period in 1915.

There was an increase in shipments of essential oils, particularly to Europe. The exports were: To Great Britain, 2,030 cases for the first nine months of 1916, and 3,260 cases for the same period last year; to the Continent, 4,031 cases against 1,174; and to the United States and Canada, 3,845 cases against 4,889 last year; the total shipments so far this year being 9,906 cases as compared with 9,323 cases last year.